

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's Monthly Intelligencer.

For M A Y, 1764.

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W I T H

A NEW MAP of the North-East Coast of ASIA, the North-West Coast of AMERICA, and the late RUSSIAN DISCOVERIES,
And a PLATE of FOUR UNCOMMON BIRDS,
CURIOSLY ENGRAVED.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Rose, in Pater-noster Row ;
Of whom may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1732, to this Time, neatly bound, or
stitched, or any single Month to compleat Sets.

PRICES OF STOCKS, &c. in M A Y, 1764.

HANSEATIC BOOKSELLERS, and **Cintra State Lottery Office keeper,** facing St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-Street, where the Blanks and Prizes are bought and sold.

	Mark-Lane Exchange	Basingstoke	Reading	Farnham	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Birmingham.	London.	
Wheat	34 <i>s</i> odd to 39 <i>s</i>	5 <i>s</i> 6 <i>d</i>	to 10 <i>l</i> 8 <i>s</i>	9 <i>l</i> to 11 <i>l</i> 2 <i>s</i>	load	1 <i>l</i> 1 <i>s</i> to 8 <i>l</i> 1 <i>s</i>	9 <i>l</i> 0 <i>s</i> od load	1 <i>l</i> 1 <i>s</i> to 8 <i>l</i> 1 <i>s</i>	4 <i>l</i> 8 <i>s</i> to 4 <i>l</i> 8 <i>q</i>	4 <i>l</i> 8 <i>d</i> bushel	Hay per load 50 <i>s</i> 6 <i>d</i>	
Barley	16 <i>s</i> to 24 <i>s</i> od	2 <i>s</i> 4 <i>d</i>	to 2 <i>l</i> 1 <i>s</i> 6 <i>d</i>	2 <i>l</i> 5 <i>s</i> to 3 <i>l</i> 0 <i>s</i> qr	2 <i>l</i> 5 <i>s</i> to 2 <i>l</i> 6 <i>d</i> 9 <i>s</i>	1 <i>l</i> 9 <i>s</i> to 1 <i>l</i> 9 <i>q</i>	1 <i>l</i> 7 <i>s</i> to 1 <i>l</i> 8 <i>s</i>	1 <i>l</i> 9 <i>s</i> to 1 <i>l</i> 8 <i>q</i>	8 <i>d</i> to 2 <i>s</i> 5 <i>d</i>	8 <i>d</i> to 2 <i>s</i> 3 <i>d</i>	Straw from 3 <i>l</i> 6 <i>s</i> to 4 <i>l</i> 2 <i>s</i>	
Oats	8 <i>s</i> to 16 <i>s</i> od	2 <i>s</i> 4 <i>d</i>	to 2 <i>l</i> 6 <i>s</i> 6 <i>d</i>	3 <i>l</i> 0 <i>s</i> od to 3 <i>l</i> 0 <i>s</i> qr	3 <i>l</i> 0 <i>s</i> od to 3 <i>l</i> 0 <i>s</i> qr	2 <i>l</i> 7 <i>s</i> 9 <i>d</i> to 2 <i>l</i> 8 <i>s</i> 9 <i>d</i>	2 <i>l</i> 7 <i>s</i> 9 <i>d</i> to 2 <i>l</i> 8 <i>s</i> 9 <i>d</i>	2 <i>l</i> 7 <i>s</i> 9 <i>d</i> to 2 <i>l</i> 8 <i>s</i> 9 <i>d</i>	2 <i>s</i> 3 <i>d</i> to 2 <i>s</i> 4 <i>d</i>	2 <i>s</i> 3 <i>d</i> to 2 <i>s</i> 4 <i>d</i>	Craigs 4 <i>s</i> od per chald.	
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THE LONDON MAGAZINE,

For M A Y, 1764.

A MEDITATION.

*Conduct me, thou, of beings, cause divine,
Where'er I'm destin'd in thy great design!
Freely I follow on; for should my will
Resist, I'm impious—but must follow still!*

HOEVER attentively surveys the narrow circle of human life, will soon view with an eye of indifference the miseries and enjoyments that surround it.—How short and momentary the former, how vain and flattering the latter, when compared with the boundless ages of eternity! Happiness is the pursuit of every individual on this side the silent and peaceful grave.—There all our cares and enjoyments cease, and there the wretched and the fortunate promiscuously mingle in their parent earth. The ills of life sit heavy on us all; we feel disquietude a thousand ways; we are born with seeds of sickness and of sorrow, and all infirmities spring up with manhood. Our only consolation is to bear with patience, and try to smooth those rubs we cannot possibly remove. He who enjoys an uninterrupted series of happiness (if human nature is capable of enjoying such a state) reflects with horror and regret on his final dissolution, while the miserable and unfortunate wish for it, as the only hopes of their happiness. Is thy happiness placed in the acquisition of wealth, beyond what is really necessary for the enjoyment of life?—The obtaining it shall make the completely miserable! Dost thou seek for happiness in the gratification of thy youthful passions? Disease and infirmities shall overtake you e'er you reach the meridian of life! Not only the false pleasures of the gay and youthful, but even the more solid and reasonable enjoyments of domestic happiness frequently fall a prey to the

May, 1764.

malice of invidious fortune. Is thy happiness placed in thy fair partner for life?—Fool as thou art! sickness or death shall deprive thee of that blessing; or perhaps (which is worse) a frenzy shall seize upon her brain, which shall snatch her from thy arms for ever: Lost to all reason, and to every enjoyment of life (it may be in the bloom of her youth) she shall hate and despise thee: To add to thy misery, thou shalt see her become the mock and ridicule of every foolish and unthinking brute invested with the shape of an human creature. Thrysis and Amarante, the kindest couple, of shepherd and shepherdess, that ever met, were at last unhappily parted by a most deplorable fate: As the mistress was asleep on the grass, a serpent bit her by the breast, and she died of the wound. As soon as the shepherd had discharged all the funeral rites and duties, he raised the green sod to the honour of her memory, and paid her daily visits, strewing roses and other flowers around it, with a particular caution that no sort of unclean thing should be suffered near it. As he was one day, either killing worms with his feet, or cutting them to pieces with his sheep hook, there was a voice spake to him to this purpose: “Be not so cruel, gentle shepherd, to thy once beloved Amarante; for the worms that thou hast now destroyed, with a friendly intention, are no other than a part of that creature; or, if I may not be credited, look under the sod that covers them, and believe thine own eyes.” He had no sooner raised the sod, than whole shoals of maggots came creeping out from under it, and these words along with them; “Think no more what I once was; but treasure up this in thy mind, that what Amarante is at present, Thrysis must one day be.”

E c 2

Extract

*Extract of a Letter from the Awoyer, or
chief Magistrate, at Berne, in Switzer-
land, to ———, relative to the
Magazines for Corn and Wine there,*

"THE people of Berne have two sorts, one subject to great variations, the other always the same. There are of the first sort many in the capital, and in many other parts of the canton, which are filled more or less, accordingly as the abundance of the harvest, and goodness of the grain, furnish an opportunity; for, besides the fixed revenue which the state hath in fee-farm rents, it hath a great quantity of tithes, which are of a very casual, and very different produce: When there are several fruitful years in succession the granaries of this sort in the capital become full; but in other parts, if there is an appearance, towards Easter, of a good harvest, the corn is sold, which is in the castles of the different bailiwicks, after having paid the several salaries to which they are made liable; and the bailiffs, who have a certain revenue made good to them, account for the surplus to the chamber of economy at Berne. The magazines of this capital, on the contrary, are never opened and sold but in dear times; and then care is taken not to sell to any family more than is sufficient for its supply, and always below the market price.

As to the magazines of the second sort, they are called the *provision*, and were established in pursuance of a convention, called the *diffensional*, which the whole Helvetic body hath entered into for the common defence of Switzerland, in case of an attack from a foreign enemy. This treaty regulating the number of troops and artillery which each canton is bound to furnish, obliges them, at the same time, to have always ready and in store, provision and ammunition in proportion to their contingent. There are of these magazines of provision, as well at Berne as in all the castles where the bailiffs reside; they are never either diminished or increased, only care is taken to keep them always in good order, and to substitute good corn in the place of that which decays. A bailiff, who should misapply this provision, would be deposed; and, from time to time, the deputies of Berne, without giving

notice of their intention, visit these magazines, and cause the corn to be measured over. Altho' there is six times more corn in these magazines than the contingent, which Berne furnishes by the *diffensional* requires, they have never taken, in times of peace, more than one fourth part in an exceeding scarcity; and they have had great care to refill them without delay.

This is, sir, in abridgment, an account of the magazines for the provision of corn in the canton of Berne. Several short crops, within fifteen years, having caused the common people to suffer by the high price which they were obliged to give for their bread, and the corn which the government caused to be purchased in Burgundy and Suabia, and resold to a great loss, having given but little relief to the misery of the poor, there is at present a project under consideration at Berne, which, if it is brought to pass, will, in all probability, prevent the subjects of this state from paying very dear for their bread for the time to come; which is this: It is proposed to build, in those parts of the canton which are most fruitful in corn, large granaries, and at such times when the abundance of the harvest shall have caused the value of a certain measure of corn to fall below a certain price, to buy up, on account of the government, all that shall be left for sale in the markets, after private persons have done buying, to the end that the owner, or farmer, may be always sure of having a certain price for his corn, and not be under a necessity of being at the expence and trouble of laying up what he may have left in the town-hall, or carrying it home again, or else selling it at too low a price to foreigners in the neighbourhood, of whom the subjects of Berne are often afterwards obliged to buy it again at an exorbitant rate. The government, on the contrary, will sell their corn again to their subjects, as soon as ever the price shall have risen to a certain degree, and by this management they will prevent both the too high, and too low price of this commodity, both of which are inconveniences, in their consequences hurtful enough to deserve the care of a sovereign to prevent, who hath nothing more at heart than to procure, as much as can depend on

his care and foresight, the happiness of the people which Providence hath submitted to his government.

As to wine, the state of Berne having a great quantity of wine, as tithes and quit-rents, in the several vineyards in the canton, had formerly a great deal in store, both at Berne and elsewhere, of which they made use, in short years, both to pay the salaries in wine, which are annexed to a number of employments, and to supply the poor citizens therewith at a moderate price, observing the same precaution as when they sell corn at a low price; but the salaries in wine have by little and little increased to such a degree, that at this day there is so little left to be laid up, that after two succeeding short years, the state finds itself under a necessity of paying a great part of the salaries in money, which were appointed to be paid in wine, in order to keep it in their power to supply the tradesmen and other poor citizens of Berne therewith at a low rate."

Memoirs of the Naval Power of France, at various Periods of Time, from the Reign of King Francis I. down to the Reign of Louis XIV. From Anderson.

ANNO 1554. "The Tower of London having till this time been the only magazine in England for artillery and military stores, king Henry VIII. now prudently distributed much of them in the newly-fortified places of Tilbury, Dover, and Portsmouth, which happened extremely opportune; for in this same year, a large French fleet of 130 great ships and 60 smaller ones, beside 25 gallies from the Mediterranean (being all hired merchant ships) made an attempt upon Portsmouth, whither our King Henry went in person to its relief. The English fleet of 100 sail (which, too, were all hired merchant ships) fought that of France (though much more numerous) for two hours, and made them fly to their own coasts. This was the greatest effort that France had ever before made at sea."

Anno 1583. "France's next great and total defeat at sea, was by a Spanish fleet of 22 gallies and 50 galleons near the Azores isles. This (says Voltaire in his general history of Europe,

part 5th) was the first time that gallies were seen so far without the Mediterranean sea."

Anno 1590, "Till about this time (says Sir Philip Medows, in his excellent observations concerning the dominion and sovereignty of the sea, from the memoirs of the duke de Sully) the whole naval strength of the crown of France was about half a dozen ships of war (such as they were) at Brest and Rochelle, and about a score of gallies in the Mediterranean: But King Henry IV. dressed a new plan of the French monarchy; and though his great designs were interrupted by an immature death, and also by a succeeding minority; yet the great Cardinal Richlieu resumed it again."

Anno 1637. "That able Cardinal (Richlieu) maturely considering, how much France lay open to the attacks and insults of England, for want of a maritime force, had for some years been preparing all the naval force which he could either purchase from beyond sea, or collect from all the French ports, both of the Ocean and Mediterranean, and had at this time got together, what the judicious author of an excellent pamphlet, published in the year 1695, (named, "Considerations, requiring great care for trade in England)" calls France's first line of battle, consisting of upwards of fifty ships and twenty gallies; with which force France, in this same year 1637, retook from Spain the two small isles of St. Margarite and St. Honorato, lying on the coast of Provence, near Antibes; which the latter crown had conquered two years before, and thereby had greatly annoyed that coast. This they did, after twice vanquishing the Spanish fleet, and taking five large Spanish ships, twenty-two gallies and eighteen smaller vessels.

This was properly the first time that France began to shew her Superiority over Spain, as she had before done at land. And upon this occasion the motto placed on the stern of the largest French ship of war was modest enough, viz.

Florent quoque lilia ponto.

Even on the main,
Our Gallic lillies triumph over Spain.

Or, as Sir Philip Medows paraphrases it:

it, "Richlieu first taught France that the Flower-de-Luces could grow at sea as well as at land."

Anno 1639. "The former part of the reign of Louis XIII. the divisions and confusions in France, during his minority, were great obstructions to the promoting of commerce. On the other hand the protestants of France became thereby so considerable, as, at length, to conduct their affairs independently, and more like a free republick than as subjects. This consideration drew Richlieu's vengeance on those poor people, by his siege and taking of Rochelle their capital city, which was become a kind of emporium for their commerce. Dr. Heylin, in his Cosmography, says, That when besieged (and taken) anno 1678, it had 120 merchants in it, each worth 100,000 crowns. After which, that cardinal, as we have seen, first began to form a considerable French navy about this time, having before had scarcely any good ships of war of their own, but made use of the ships of other nations occasionally. "I doubt (says Dr. Heylin on this occasion) some neighbouring princes, in the mean time, look'd not well about them."

Anno 1664 and 1665. Whilst the English and Dutch (says Voltaire in his Age of Lewis XIV.) covered the ocean with near 300 large ships of war, Louis XIV. had not then above 15 or 16 of the lowest rates.— "But (adds he) Louis used his utmost efforts to efface the shame thereof, in the most sudden and effectual manner —insomuch, that although in the year 1670, France was hardly able to send forth twenty ships, of war, yet in three years more, viz. anno 1673, France, had increased them to sixty large ones. —For the accommodation whereof, in or about the year 1681, Louis constructed and fortified the now famous ports of Brest and Toulon, at an immense expence; and Rochfort also, in spite of nature, was now made a port of trade and naval force, having at this time upwards of 100 ships of the line, several of which carried 100 guns, and some did more!"

1691. And such was the swelling vanity of Louis XIV. ten years after, that he suffered to be painted on the stern of his great first-rate ship of war, named the St. Louis, the following arrogant motto, viz.

*Je suis l'unique de l'onde,
Et mon Roy du monde.*

Which, we apprehend, may not unfitly be Englished thus:

"I, on the Ocean, am the mightiest thing,

As, on the land, is my all-potent
1692. Yet in the following year 1692, that monarch's navy received its first very considerable check, at the famous sea-fight off La Hogue, when the combined fleets of England and Holland, under Admiral Russel, destroyed twenty-one of his best ships of war, amongst which was its superh admirals ship, of 110 brass cannon, and two more of them carried each 104 cannon.

1693. Yet in the following year 1693, Sir George Rooke with twenty-three ships of war, having the English and Dutch merchant-ships under his convoy, was surprized by the grand fleet off Cape St. Vincent, whereby were taken or destroyed twelve ships of war, and eighty merchant-ships. But the peace of Ryfwick put an end to our naval conflicts, with France for about five years. In the mean time, Louis XIV. took very wise measures for gaining a superiority at sea; though, towards the close of his reign, he suffer'd his navy to decline very much!"

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

In addition to the arguments contained in the extract from the history of Kamtschatka, which I lately sent you*, for proving that America was first peopled from the north-east of Asia, several other arguments may be gathered from that history, and from Mr. Muller's voyages; for though it now seems to be certain, that there is an open sea between the two continents, yet it is towards the north so narrow, that it may be easily passed in the canoes or boats made use of by the people on both sides, especially the straits between the Tchukotschi Noss, or cape, and the continent of America; and if any credit can be given to the people who live upon that cape, there is an island lies opposite to, and within sight of the cape, to which they may, in half a day, pass over in their boats; and from that island may be seen in a clear day,

* See before, p. 130.

day, a large continent to the eastward which is full of people, who in every particular resemble the Tchukotschi themselves; but this continent, they say, is a much better country than their own, as it has large forests of fir, pine, larch, and cedar trees, and great rivers running from the east, and falling into the sea upon the west side of it*.

It is therefore highly probable, that many ages since some people have passed over from the north-east of Asia to the opposite coast of America, and finding that country more fruitful and better provided with game of all sorts than their own, it is natural to suppose, that they would settle there; for hunting and fishing were the only methods they had been accustomed to, of procuring themselves either food or raiment: Even to this day the people upon the north-east coast of Asia, never think of sowing or reaping; and the character of being *providus futuri*, is a character that no way belongs to any of the natives we know in America. The north-west coast of America having been thus provided with a few inhabitants, it is also natural to suppose, that their posterity would from thence by degrees spread to the southward and at last over the whole continent of America. This conjecture is strongly confirmed by two very remarkable circumstances: We know that the natives of America have no beards, or if a few hairs grow about the mouth, they pull them out as soon as they begin to appear: The case is the very same with regard to all the natives inhabiting the North-east continent of Asia †. Another circumstance is the total ignorance of that destructive as well as useful metal called iron or steel. The natives of America had found out the method of refining gold and silver, and of making several little trinkets of those metals; but they knew nothing of iron or steel, when the Europeans came first among them, nor had they any weapons or instruments of that metal: The Russians tell us the same of the Kamtschatdals, and the neighbouring nations upon the north-east coast of Asia. They might perhaps have seen some iron or steel arms of instruments among the Japoneses, who happened to be shipwrecked upon their coasts;

but they knew nothing of the metal itself, until the Russians came amongst them; and for this reason the arrows, spears, and other weapons, they made use of in the wars, were pointed only with sharp flints or fish bones, as we are told in the history of Kamtschatka, part 3d, chap 10.

These, we know, were the only sort of arms the Americans had, when the Spaniards first arrived in their country; and as these two people resembled one another originally in their arms, so they likewise still resemble one another with regard to their conduct in war; for in the same chapter we are told, that the North-eastern Asiaticks carry on their wars more by stratagem than bravery, as they never will openly attack their enemies unless forced to it by necessity; and the male prisoners they take, especially if they are men of consequence, are treated with all manner of barbarity, such as burning, hewing them to pieces, tearing their entrails out whilst alive, and hanging them up by their feet till they expire; but it is not said that scalping has as yet been introduced among them, probably because they are not yet generally provided with sharp knives; nor was this cruel custom introduced among the Americans, till the Europeans provided them with instruments proper for the purpose, and promised them a reward for every scalp; but with regard to their male prisoners, they are still equally cruel with those I may now call their ancestors of Asia, and carry on all their wars more by stratagem, ambuscade, or surprise, than by bravery.

With regard to the form of government among the people in the north-eastern parts of Asia, we are told, chap. 3d, that before the Russian conquest, they lived in perfect freedom, having no chief, being subject to no law, nor paying any taxes; the old men, or those who were remarkable for their bravery, bearing the principal authority in their villages, though none had any right to command or inflict punishment; and they were so ignorant of numbers, that none could count above one hundred, very few above twenty, and even that, not without the help of their toes and fingers. Are not the people in most parts of America still in the very same situation, both

* See Muller's Voyages, p. xxvi.

† See ditto, p. viii. in the note.

both with respect to government and numbers? But it would be endless to take notice of every correspondence that may be observed in the manners and condition of these two people; and if we consider that for so many ages, there has never been any intercourse between the ancestors in Asia and their posterity in America, we must be surprised to find that they still agree in so many particulars; especially, if at the same time we consider the vast difference that is known to be between the climate and the fertility of the two countries, and the many ages that must have past over, before a few stragglers from the northernmost parts of Asia, could have filled the whole continent and islands of America so full of people, as they were found to be when the Spaniards first arrived there.

But that this could not require a very great number of ages must be granted, if we suppose that they had not for ages any wars among themselves, nor any intoxicating liquors; both of which are highly probable: They could have no wars, because they had room enough to extend themselves on all sides, without driving others out of the parts they were possessed of; and by the dark accounts we have of the empires of Mexico and Peru, it seems that they extended themselves faster, and in greater numbers, towards the south, and along the western coast of America, than they ever did towards the east of that continent; which is a further proof, that the western coasts of America were the first that were peopled.

Then as to intoxicating liquors, even to this day they know nothing of such liquors, in those parts of America, which have not yet had the misfortune to be visited by any European, as seems probable from the account of Captain Bering's voyage from Kamtschatka to the western coast of America, for at Schumagin's islands* upon that coast, his people presented a glass of brandy to an Indian who came on board their boat, which he tasted, but immediately spit it out again, and was so much affronted, that he would not accept of any of the presents they offered him †; which is a proof that they had never before tasted any such liquors.

From all which, I think, we have

reason to conclude, that the natives of America were all, without exception, originally descended from the people of the north eastern coast of Asia; for even as to the Eskimauks, we know so little of them, that we cannot positively say, whether or no they had any beards, or any knowledge of iron, when we first began to visit that coast: If they had, it is probable they came originally from Norway, or Iceland, to Greenland, and from thence to Labrador, after the rest of America had been peopled, which prevented their spreading themselves to the southward; and consequently is an argument for, rather than against what I have said, with respect to the origin of the rest of the people of America. I am, Sir, Your, &c.

An Account of the Method of Travelling of the poor Jews, taken from the mouth of one of them, viz.

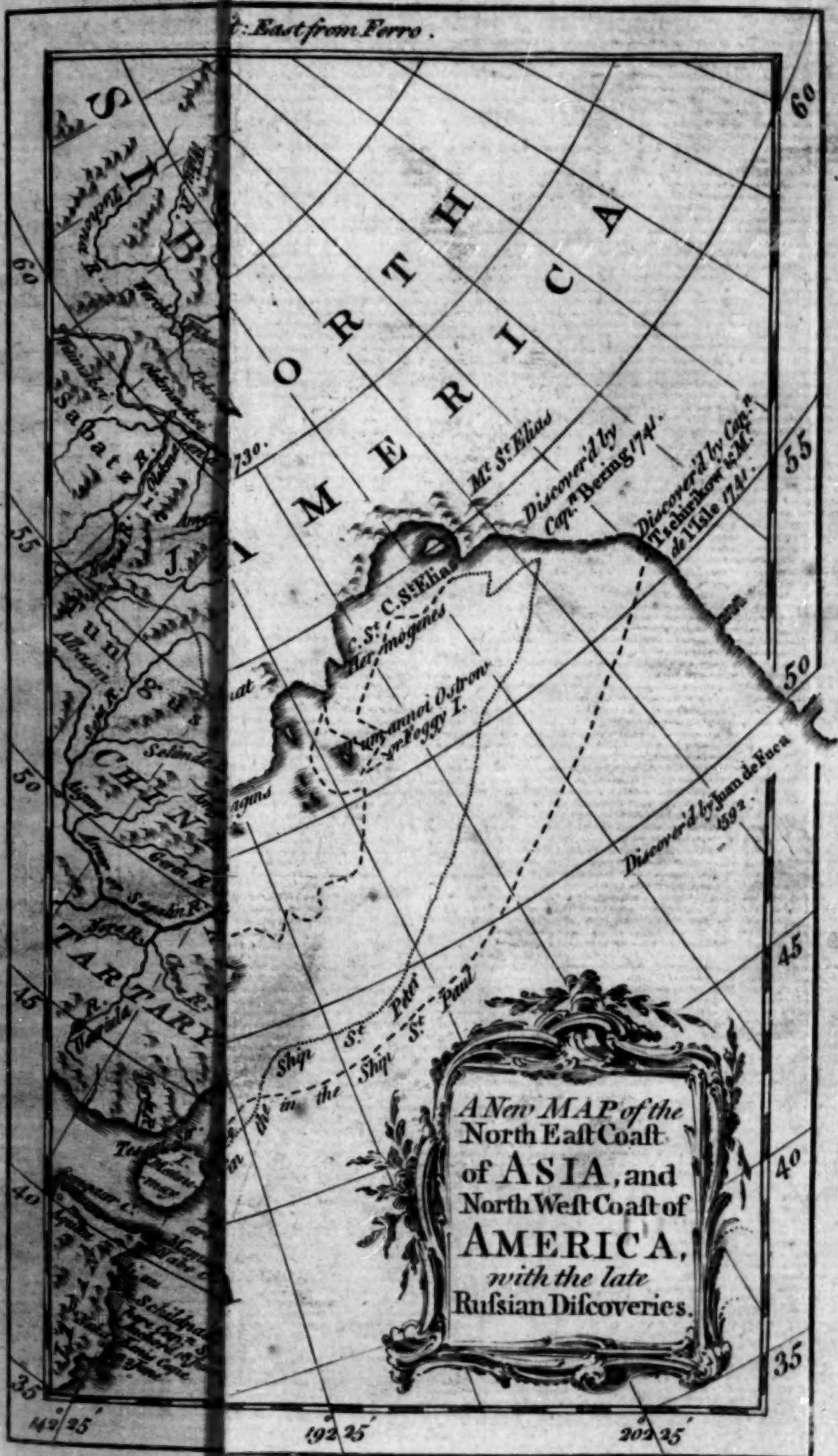
" HAVING a small sum of money by me, I, by that means, and what credit I had, collected goods to the amount of about 6*l.* consisting of such things as I knew could readily be disposed of at Franckfort fair. I next applied to his excellency the ambassador from the states-general for an order to go to Holland in the packet boat; and then did myself the honour of waiting on my lord mayor of London and pleading poverty, and a desire to return to my native country, of him I obtained a pass to Harwich. My next care was to pack up my goods safely in a wallet, and they being all valuable commodities, did not take up much room; therefore taking my bundle, with some dried beef, on my back, I set out, being kindly relieved by the church wardens of the parishes I passed through; and sometimes getting a cast in returned post-chaises, by these means I got safe and with tolerable expedition, to Harwich, where I embarked on board the packet boat, and with the expence of one shilling arrived in Holland; from whence to Franckfort, travelling as a poor Jew, and was relieved by my own nation in the way, according to our custom of providing for such, by giving them a supper, straw to lie on, breakfast in the morning, and one penny. Thus, at the end of my journey, I found myself a richer man than when I left London.

The

* See the annexed MAP.

† See Muller's Voyages, p. 46.

East from Farns.



For the London Maga

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1764. *Continued from p. 183.*

The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

In History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 25, 1762, being the second Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Great-Britain; with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without the Doors. Continued from p. 183.

THUS a foundation was laid for what we now call enumerated commodities, and to these mentioned in this act, there have since been added by several acts, rice, molasses, hemp, copper-ore, beaver-skins, or other furs, pitch, tar, turpentine, masts, yards, and bowsprits, all of which are now reckoned enumerated commodities, and consequently subject to the same restraint, with some few exceptions. By the act it appears, that the commodities therein enumerated might have been brought to Ireland, but this liberty was but of short duration; for by an act of the 15th of the same reign, chap. 7, it was by implication, and by act 22 and 23 C. II. cap. 26. expressly taken away: Nay, the said act of the 15th of C. II., was enacted, that no commodities the growth, production, or manufacture of Europe, should be imported into our plantations, except from England, Wales, or Berwick, and from Ireland nothing was to be imported into our plantations, except provisions only. Thus we cramped the trade of Ireland and of all our colonies in America, for the sake of ensuring a little mercantile profit for merchants, or I should rather say, factors of this kingdom, without considering what a prejudice we might thereby do, and have since actually done, to our foreign trade, the onus of trade by which a country, has no mines of gold or silver, possibly grow rich; for supposing we could, by our own produce manufacture, supply ourselves with all the luxuries, conveniences, necessaries of life, so as to stand in need of no one sort of import from a foreign country, yet unless we could export to, and sell at, a foreign market, some of our produce manufactures, we could never bring into this country, any gold or silver, consequently, we could no buying and selling, we could do nothing but excambion or portion amongst ourselves, unless we had our lead or our tin a medium of payment, 1764.

trade, as the Swedes did of old their copper, and our nobles, instead of lending their servants, must have sent their carts and horses to market with money for purchasing their dinner.

Therefore, in order to have some gold or silver in the country, we must send some of our produce, or manufactures to a foreign market: The more of them we sell at a foreign market, and the less of every other sort of produce we purchase there, the more of their gold or silver we shall bring home; and it is certain, that the cheaper we can sell our own produce, or manufactures, at a foreign market, the more of them we shall be able to export: But when, by a law amongst ourselves, we render it necessary to carry the produce or manufacture of one part of our dominions to another part of our dominions, before it can be sent to a foreign market, it is certain it cannot be sold so cheap at that foreign market, as it might have been, had it been sent to the foreign market directly from the place where it was originally produced, or manufactured. By our ignorance of, or not attending to this principle, which is founded upon the very nature of trade, we established both the manufactures and colonies of France, at least the French would otherwise have found it much more difficult to have established either the one or the other. But by our prohibiting, at last, by a perpetual law, 32 C. II. chap. 2. the importation of black cattle, sheep, or swine, or of beef, mutton, lamb, pork, bacon, butter, or cheese, from Ireland, we forced the people of that island into the curing of all sorts of salt provisions, which they exported to France, whereby the French were enabled to furnish their infant colonies in the West-Indies, at a much cheaper rate than they could otherwise have done; and at the same time, by prohibiting the exportation of sugars, cotton-wool, indigo, &c. from our colonies, or plantations, directly to any place but England, we kept the price of all those commodities at

so high a rate, that the planters in the French colonies found a ready sale and considerable profit upon every thing they could produce in their plantations, which they could not have done, had our colonies been indulged with a direct exportation to every market in Europe.

By these means we contributed to the establishment of the French colonies, and to shew how we contributed to the establishment of their woollen manufactures I must observe, that by prohibiting the importation of black cattle, &c. from Ireland, we put the people there upon keeping numerous flocks of sheep, and producing large quantities of wool. Part of this wool they sent to England, which we were so good as still to allow; but another part they began to work up in a coarse sort of manufacture for themselves: This established a sort of woollen manufacture among them, which increased so fast, that, before the year 1699, they had begun to export considerable quantities, especially of the coarser sort; but in that year a selfish monopolizing spirit again seized us, and by an act 10 and 11 W. III. chap. 10. we prohibited the exporting or conveying out of Ireland, into any foreign parts, other than into England or Wales, any worsted, bay, or woollen yarn, cloth, serge, bays, kerseys, sarks, frizes, druggets, cloth-serges, shalions, or any other drapery-stuffs, or woollen manufactures whatsoever. What was the consequence? An immediate stop was put to many of the woollen manufactures of Ireland, and most of the poor manufacturers made shift to get over to France, where they were kindly received, and set to work as fast as possible, for which purpose a clandestine intercourse was set on foot for running wool from Ireland to France, which has continued ever since, notwithstanding the severity of the punishment; so that instead of having our fellow-subjects of Ireland for our rivals, we have now got our enemies the French for our rivals, in the woollen manufacture; and this will always be the case when we give a monopoly of any trade or manufacture to any set of people, or to any particular part of our own dominions: We may prevent the rest of our own people from interfering, but we cannot prevent foreign

states; and our monopoly will probably enable them to interfere.

From this way of reasoning, think, it is evident, that if we can prevent our American colonies from supplying themselves at foreign ports with foreign manufactures, it would be the interest of the kingdom to allow them a free and direct exportation of every commodity they can produce or manufacture, to every foreign port where it can be disposed of to advantage; and unless we have by some misconduct raised the manufactures of the kingdom to an extravagant price, must think, that this may be done such a small duty upon importation as cannot make it worth a man's while to run the risk of clandestine importation, of any sort of foreign manufacture, into any of our colonies. But if our manufactures have been, should be, raised to such a high price as cannot be counterbalanced by such a small duty upon the importation of foreign, I may venture to prophesy that it will be impossible to command our colonies to the use of our manufactures, by any restraint we can lay upon their trade: They will, by degrees, set up every sort of manufacture within themselves, and soon become our rivals, as Ireland did, at foreign markets, in which case it will not, I hope, be said, that we ought to do by them as we have done by Ireland; for we should then be justly compared to the dog in the manger who cannot eat the oats himself, and allow the horse to eat them that come near him. And till they could supply themselves they would be chiefly supplied by foreign manufactures; for foreign manufacturers would imitate our manufactures so exactly, that it would be impossible to distinguish them, after being landed and lodged in the merchant's warehouse, or retailer's shop, and equally impossible to prevent smuggling ashore, upon such extensive coasts as we now have in America.

Therefore, if we can keep the manufactures of this kingdom at a moderate price, which, considering the extent and fertility of this island, will be our own fault if we do not, we have occasion for laying restraints upon the trade of any part of the British dominions: If we cannot do this

we must encourage manufactures in other parts of our dominions, in order to prevent a clandestine importation of foreign manufactures even in this island itself. Let us therefore with all those restraints which a misapprehension of the nature of trade has induced us to lay upon our distant plantations, and content ourselves with the profits that must accrue to this kingdom from dominion alone; for whilst the seat of government is here, we shall be convinced from history, as from experience, that the riches of our dominions, how remote soever, center in this island, and chiefly in the cities of London and Westminster. Rome was never remarkable for its manufactures, nor was there any city famous for trade, during the time of the Romans; yet the center of the conquered world centered in Italy, and chiefly in the city of Rome. Thither every man in the empire repaired, as soon as he had got a sum sufficient for supporting him in the grandeur and magnificence in that city. Madrid has no trade, yet the riches of Spain, and as much as the riches of America as their wealth and laziness will allow them to, center in Madrid. Paris has little, nor any great manufacture export, yet all the riches of France center at Paris. It is therefore the interest, as well as duty, to promote, as much as we can, the trade and manufactures of every part of our dominions, without being scared by the bold and foolish jealousy, of their centering with the trade and manufactures of their mother country, for, as we can, foreign nations may and will, and if we must lose any trade or manufacture we are now possessed of, surely we ought to wish that it may be gained by our fellow-subjects, who will bring most of their riches hither as soon as required, rather than that it should be gained by foreigners, who will never bring a shilling of their riches into this island, and whose riches may very next year be employed for destruction.

I have before given the resolution of the committee of ways and means, in pursuance of the resolution of the sugar laws committee, relating to an act for encouraging our sugar colonies*: In consequence of the said

resolution, and the order made thereupon, Mr. alderman Dickinson, on the 24th of March, presented to the house a bill for continuing and amending the said act of the 6th of his late majesty, chap. 13th: which bill was then read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, which it was on the 20th, and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole house; but on the 30th when the order of the day was read for the house to resolve itself into a committee of the whole house upon the said bill, it was resolved, that the house would on that day month resolve itself into the said committee, before which time the parliament was prorogued, and the bill thereby dropt, for which we may find a reason in the proceedings of the next ensuing session. In the mean time, as the said act of the 6th of his late majesty, chap. 13th, expired at the end of this session, our colonies in America, and our people in Ireland, had an opportunity to import as much French sugars, paneles, syrups, or molasses, and rum or spirits, without paying any of the duties imposed by this act, and our sugar refiners lost the additional bounty of 2s. per hundred weight of sugars exported, both of which was an advantage to our new friends the French: Therefore I am surprised this bill was not passed for continuing the said act, until the end of the next session at least, especially as in the committee it might have been made very short, by making it a bill only for continuing the said act, and leaving the words, and explaining, out of the title; and I am, also, surprised that in this session his majesty was not addressed to order an account to be laid before the house in the next session, of the gross and net produce of the duties imposed by the said act, and how much it amounted to in every year, and in each respective continental colony; because from thence we might have formed some sort of judgment of the practicability of raising such duties in those colonies, which is a question that may admit of some doubt; for there is a great difference between imposing and raising a tax, and to impose a tax, that cannot be raised, must always be attended with disappointment at least, if not with mischief.

Now

* See our last volume, p. 411, and see before, p. 12.

Now as to the other most remarkable proceedings in this session, which did not occasion the bringing in of any bill, I shall give an account of them according to the order of time in which they happened, as follows: On the 26th of November, Mr. Speaker acquainted the house, that in obedience to their commands of the 6th of May last, he had signified to rear admiral Rodney, and the honourable major general Monckton, their thanks for the services they had done to their king and country, in the West Indies; and that on the 9th of October last, he had received an answer from major general Monckton, dated New York August 10, 1762; which he read to the house, and the same was printed in the votes; but admiral Rodney's answer did not arrive till the 29th of December, when the house was adjourned for the holidays, therefore Mr. Speaker could not acquaint the house of it till they met again on the 20th of January, when the letter, dated Martinique, September 8, 1762, was read and printed in the votes.

And in consideration of the connection, I shall add an account of the several occasions the house had in this session, to give thanks for great and public services. On the 2d of December it was resolved, that the thanks of the house be given to the earl of Albemarle, for the important services he had done to his king and country, in the glorious expedition against the Havannah; and that Mr. Speaker do signify the same to him: And the same day it was resolved, that the thanks of the house be given to Sir George Pocock, knight of the bath, for the many important services performed by him, during the course of the war, and particularly in the glorious expedition against the Havannah; and that Mr. Speaker do signify the same to him: The admiral took the first opportunity to return an answer to Mr. speaker, which answer, dated White-Hall January 25, 1763, was on the 28th of January read to the house, and printed in the votes; but I do not find that the earl of Albemarle ever returned any answer. On the 3d of December, it was ordered, that the thanks of the house be given to the marquis of Granby, for the great and important services he had performed to his king and

country, during the several campaigns he had commanded the British troops in Germany; and that Mr. Speaker do signify the same to him; which Mr. Speaker accordingly did, and on the first of February he acquainted the house, that he had received the marquis's answer, dated Warbourg, January 12, 1763, which he read to the house, and the same was printed in the votes. On the 9th of December it was resolved, that the thanks of the house be given to the officers of the several corps of militia which were embodied, for the seasonable and meritorious service they had done their country; and that Mr. Speaker do signify the same by letter, to the colonel, or other commanding officer of each respective corps. Also the same day it was resolved, that the thanks of the house be given to the officers of the navy, and army, for the meritorious and eminent services, which they had done to their king and country, during the course of the present war; and that Mr. Speaker do signify the same by letter to the commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great Britain, and to his majesty's secretary at war: And on the 28th of January, Mr. Speaker acquainted the house, that he had accordingly signified their thanks to the colonel, or other commanding officer of each respective corps of militia which were embodied; and that he had received answers, by letters, from most of the colonels, or other commanding officers, desiring him to make their grateful acknowledgements for the great honour done the militia, by the notice which that house had been pleased to take of their endeavours to serve their king and country: But I do not find by the votes that any answer was ever returned by the lords commissioners of the admiralty, or by the secretary at war, on the behalf of the officers of the navy or army. Likewise on the said 9th of December it was resolved, that the thanks of the house be given to his serene highness Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, for the great and important services he had performed to this country, in the several campaigns, during which he commanded his majesty's army in Germany; and that Mr. Speaker do signify the same to his serene highness.

And on the 20th of January Mr. Speaker acquainted the house, that he had, on the 11th then instant, received a letter in answer from prince Ferdinand, in the French language, dated from Brunswick, 27 December 1762, a translation of which he read to the house, and it was printed in the votes. On the 16th of December it was resolved, that the thanks of the house be given to the reigning Count La Lippe Buckeburg, for his disinterested and spirited conduct, during the late war in Germany; and for his most important services to this country, by defending the dominions of his master's faithful and good ally the king of Portugal; and that Mr. Speaker do signify the same to him: And on the 20th of February Mr. Speaker acquainted the house, that he had received a letter in answer from Count La Lippe which, dated at Salva Terra de Maia, February 1, 1763, he read to the house, and it was printed in the votes. And lastly, on the 19th of April, it was resolved, that the thanks of the house be given to brigadier general Parker for the eminent services he had performed to his king and country, in fitting in the conquest of Manila, and the reduction of the Philippine Islands, and that Mr. Speaker do signify the same to him: And also it was resolved in the very same words, that the thanks of the house be given to vice admiral Anson.

These grateful resolutions I have received with pleasure, as they bear a parliamentary testimony of the courage of our soldiers and sailors, and of the good conduct of our commanders both in sea and land, to which we owed our success in a war that, to all human appearance, was the most unequal any nation was ever engaged in; and the resolutions of this session, with respect to our English commanders, we all agreed to *nemine contradicente*, except those relating to prince Ferdinand and the Count La Lippe are not York in the votes, which I wish had been done, as those two generals had the chief command in the two branches of the war, which were the most difficult to manage with success; though upon the principle on which we were engaged in the last German war, must be acknowledged, that bad suc-

cess in either of these branches must have had a fatal effect upon the terms of peace we should at last have been obliged to agree to.

Before the year 1761, the sum usually granted to the African company, for maintaining and supporting the British forts and settlements upon the coast of Africa, was only 10000l. a year; but as our old fort and settlement at Annamaboe had been rebuilt and re-established, and then put under the care of that company, therefore in the session which began Nov. 3, 1761, there was granted for this purpose 13000l.* which has been since continued, and as Senegal was confirmed to us by the last treaty of peace; therefore, in this session, it became necessary to provide for its maintenance and support during the whole of the ensuing year, which had not been fully done by the 3d and 9th resolutions of March the 7th †, and, for this reason, on the 30th of the same month, it was resolved to address his majesty to order such a sum of money as he should think necessary, not exceeding 7000l. to be advanced upon account for the support of the forts and settlements at Senegal, and its dependencies, ceded to his majesty by the late definitive treaty of peace, to be applied in such manner as his majesty shall judge proper, and to assure his majesty, that the house would make good the same.

December the 15th there was presented to the house and read, a petition of the mayor and commonalty of York, setting forth, that the price of all sorts of corn and grain, in the markets of that city and county, was then very high, and as they were informed, was still higher in the more north and north-west parts of England, where the crops were bad, and the harvest in general ill got, so that wheat was already sold there at 7s. per bushel, and was still advancing in price; but that, on the contrary, in the south and south-east parts of England, where the crops had been good, and the harvest well got, the price of corn, as well in the markets as in the several seaports, was comparatively very low; and alledging that they were informed, that large quantities of corn were likely to be exported beyond the seas from those ports and places, where the price was moderate,

* See Lond. Mag. 1762, p. 355.

† See ditto, 1763, p. 407.

moderate; the rumour whereof had then already advanced those markets, and that if such exportation should take effect, it would prevent corn from being brought from those parts, where it was cheap and plentiful, into the country where it was so dear and scarce, by which means the price would be still more advanced, and the poor labourers and manufacturers would be reduced to the greatest distress; and therefore praying the house to take the premises into consideration, and to apply such remedies for the prevention of so great a grievance, either by taking off for a time the bounty then allowed by law, upon the exportation of corn, or by such other means as to the house should seem most expedient and effectual for that purpose.

This important petition was only ordered to be upon the table; and on the 20th there was presented to the house and read, a petition of the mayor and burgesses of Nottingham, assembled in their common council, as also on the 21st of February, there was presented to the house and read, a petition of the mayor, recorder, aldermen, sheriff, and common council, of Newcastle upon Tyne; both which petitions were of the same import, and concluded with the same prayer, as the said petition from the city of York; and met with the same cold reception; for none of them were ever taken the least notice of, which is surprising, considering how much the trade of this kingdom depends upon the cheapness of such provisions as are necessary for the support of our poor labourers and manufacturers, and what ruin would be brought upon the posterity of our landholders, should the nation lose its trade; but mankind are in general too apt to expose themselves to future ruin, for the sake of a little present advantage.

December the 16th a committee was appointed, with power to send for persons, papers, and records, and all that came to have voices, to enquire into the management and application of all such sums of money as had been collected within ten years then last past, by virtue of any act of parliament for repairing any particular highway, and to report the matters as they should

appear to them, together with their observations and opinions thereupon, from time to time, to the house; and on the 24th of January, upon an application from the committee, the time for enquiring was extended to eleven years last past. As this committee had such a multitude of matters to enquire into, they made no report until the 19th of April, when Mr. Whitworth reported their having come to several resolutions, which being then read a second time, were agreed to, and were as followeth: 1st, that in most of the turnpikes, the money had not been so properly managed as it might have been, and adly; That the trustees of these several trusts, had not given due attendance at the public meetings.

These general resolutions are, it is true, of no present signification, with respect to the punishment of those who have been guilty of negligence or misconduct: However, the parliament beginning to enquire into the management of such public trusts, will have very good effect, as the apprehension of a more particular inquiry will oblige those, who take upon themselves the management, and have the fingerings of such public monies, to keep regular accounts, and never to engage in improper or extravagant contracts, either for their own advantage, or for that of any of their friends.

January the 27th a committee was appointed, with power to adjourn from time to time, and from place to place as they should find it convenient, and to send for persons, papers, and records, and that all who came should have voices; to inquire into the state of the private madhouses in this kingdom, and report the same with their opinion thereupon, to the house. On the 22d of February Mr. Townshend reported from the said committee, that they had inquired accordingly, and had come to a resolution, which, being read a second time, was agreed to by the house, and was as followeth: That the present state of the private madhouses in this kingdom requires the interposition of the legislature: Upon this it was considered, that leave be given to bring in a bill for the regulation of private madhouses in this kingdom; and that Mr. Townshend, Mr. Rigby,

Sir John Hewett, Mr. Eliab Harvey, Mr. Peter Burrell, Mr. Wilbraham, and Mr. Thomas Townshend, junior, would prepare and bring in the same, to which Mr. Ward was added, by order of the 8th; but no bill was, during this session, presented, as it will certainly be found very difficult to frame such a regulation as may be eternal, without any danger of its being the cause of some consequential mischief; and yet from the report it appears, that no resolution was ever passed, as any one may see from the following examination of the keeper of one of our private madhouses, who being examined by the committee, declared, That he received no written directions from Mr. — the master of the house; but he found several patients in the house on his being employed, and all instances, that, since his being employed, he had admitted several for drunkenness and for other reasons of the same sort, alledged by their friends or relations bringing them, which he always thought a sufficient authority.

As to the treatment of the persons admitted, he said, that they had the liberty of walking in the garden, and going from one room to another; and as to their diet and apartments, he said it was according to the allowance they paid, which was from sixty to eighty pounds a year.

He admitted, that he knew Mrs. — whose particular case had been inquired into; that she was confined at the representation of a woman, called herself her mother; and the reason alledged by her, for the confinement of her daughter, was drunkenness. He said, he did not remember that she was refused pen, ink, paper; but, at the same time acknowledged it was the established order of the house, that no letters should pass, by any of the persons confined to their friends or relations.

He was asked, Upon what authority admitted people charged only with drunkenness into a house of confinement kept for the reception of lunatics? He answered, Upon the authority of persons who brought them; and frankly confessed, that out of the number of persons whom he

had confined, he had never admitted one as a lunatic during the six years he had been intrusted with the superintendency of the house.

Upon being then asked, If he ever refused any persons who were brought upon any pretence whatsoever provided they could pay for their board?

He answered, No.

To close this evidence, and to bring it to a clear and final issue, he was asked this general question, Whether if two strangers should come to his house, one calling herself the mother of the other, and charging her daughter with drunkenness, he would confine the daughter upon this representation of the woman calling herself the mother, though she was a stranger to him, and the daughter herself was apparently sober at that time?

He said, He certainly should.

And the committee concluded as follows:

Your committee are sensible, that in their enquiry they confined themselves to a few cases, and a few houses; but to obviate any conclusion from thence, that cases existing are rare; and the abuse, the misconduct only of particular persons: They beg leave to assure the house, that a variety of other instances arising in other houses offered themselves for examination; and that —'s house was in no degree a selected case, but taken by the committee in the coarse of the enquiry, and merely as it presented itself upon the report of the witnesses: Your committee restraining themselves out of a regard to the peace and satisfaction of private families, from the examination of more cases than they judged to be necessary and sufficient to establish the reality of the two great abuses complained of in the present state of private madhouses, the force of the evidence and the testimony of the witnesses being, at the same time, so amply confirmed and materially strengthened by the confessions of persons keeping private madhouses, and by the authority, opinions and experience of Dr. Battie and Dr. Monroe.

On Friday the 23rd of January, just before the rising of the house, when it is usually come to be pretty thin, a motion was made, that the house do adjourn till Monday next,

one of the clock in the afternoon. This motion was of course opposed, as Monday was the day appointed by law to be observed as a fast, on account of the murder of Char. I. because the 30th of Jan. happened, this year, on Sunday. But the friends of the motion insisted not only upon the question, but also upon a division, when the numbers appeared to be 37 for the motion and 202 against it; after which the house adjourned to Tuesday the 1st of February; yet notwithstanding this bad success, the friends of this motion made, on that day, a new attempt, for they moved, that the clause in the act 12 Charles II. chap. 30. for appointing this anniversary fast, might be read, with an intent, I suppose, to move for its repeal; The clause was accordingly read, but they were disappointed as to their intended motion, by a motion for reading the order of the day, which was made and agreed to. Whatever reason we may have to fast on account of the murder of King Charles the first, the load of debts and taxes we now labour under, must convince every one, that the people of this nation have reason to lament the fate of that unhappy monarch; for if those who were the discontented party in his reign, had not pursued their resentment against him farther than was warranted by the established rules of our constitution, it is highly probable, that none of his children could ever have been perverted to popery; and it is to this we originally owe that load which is now so sensibly felt by all whose sense of feeling is not seared by the lucrative place or pension they enjoy.

[To be continued in our next.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I AM a single woman, about twenty years of age, who never was afflicted with any great degree of illness till in the spring, 1762, when I was seized with a fever; but it continued only three or four weeks, from whence, to the winter following, I enjoyed a tolerable good state of health, and then I had a violent relapse. My distemper has continued ever since (now about fifteen months) and during this

tedious space of time I have been confined to my room, except sometimes that I rode out about a mile, last summer, for the benefit of the air. My fever constantly comes on about six o'clock every morning, and goes off in the afternoon, not without great heat and a plentiful sweat; but now it is rather lower and almost without intermission, tho' worse in the morning. I have much pain in my limbs and especially in my joints; am exceedingly heavy, and much trouble with a lowness of spirits, from which symptom, perhaps, one of my doctors said it was a nervous fever: However, it is very bad and generally very high. I have taken the bark, Dr. James's powder, sweating, purging and many other medicines; also have made use of bleeding, blistering, and vomiting: But after these findings myself no better, but worse and worse, and consequently weaker and weaker, I am grown weary of so many fruitless applications and have lately taken scarce any medicine at all. It was the opinion of many that my disorder would terminate in a dropsy or consumption; but though my legs are swelled at evening, they are not more so than might be reasonably expected, in the course of such a long and close confinement and in regard to consumptive symptoms, I am not troubled with a cough or spitting, my appetite being pretty good and the faculties of my stomach I think, little impaired; from whence friendly indications I sometimes flatter myself with a recovery; but when I consider the tedious length of my affliction, and that my disease instead of being asswaged rather increases every week, it extinguishes my hope and almost utterly disheartens me; I am willing to pursue any method which might, peradventure, be a means of restoring me to that inestimable mercy, the blessing of health, which none can duly prize, but those who have felt the dire effects of its loss.

If I should be favoured with relief from any of your well disposed readers, I should ever thankfully acknowledge so great an obligation.

I am, Sir,

Your constant reader,

Mr. Shantoni's *Thoughts on Gardening*,
reduced from our last, p. 394.

THE taste of the citizen and of the mere peasant are in all respects the same. The former gilds his seat; paints his stonework and statues white; plants his trees in lines or circles; cuts his yew-trees four-square or round; or gives them, what he can, the resemblance of birds, or bears, &c. squirts up his rivulet in jets; in short, admires no part of nature, but her dulcility: exhibits every thing that is glaring, that implies expense, or that effects a surprise because it is unnatural. The peasant is his admirer.

It is always to be remembered in gardening that sublimity or magnificence, and beauty or variety, are very different things. Every scene we see in nature is either tame and insipid; compounded of those. It often happens that the same ground may receive by art, either certain degrees of sublimity and magnificence, or certain degrees of variety and beauty; or a mixture of each kind. In this case it remains to be considered in which way they can be rendered most remarkable, whether as objects of beauty or magnificence. Even the taste of the proprietor should not perfectly be wholly disregarded: for certain complexions of soul will prefer an orange tree or a myrtle, to an oak or cedar. However this should not induce a gardener to parcel out a lawn into knots of shrubbery; or invest a mountain with a garb of roses. This would be like dressing a giant in a velvet gown, or a saracen's head in Brussels night-cap. Indeed the tall and circular clumps of firs, which are planted upon some fine large hills, put me often in mind of a elephant placed on an elephant or camel's back. I say a gardener should not do this more than a poet should attempt to paint the king of Prussia in the shape of Philips. On the other side, it would become of Lesbia's sparrows, should it be treated in the same language with the anger of Achilles? Gardeners may be divided into three classes, the landscape gardener, the parterre gardener, and the kitchen gardener, agreeably to our first division of gardens.

May, 1764.

I have used the word landscape-gardeners; because in pursuance of our present taste in gardening, every good painter of landscape appears to me the most proper designer. The misfortune of it, is, that these painters are apt to regard the execution of their work, much more than the choice of subject.

The art of distancing and approximating comes truly within their sphere: The former by the gradual diminution of distinctness, and of size: the latter by the reverse. A strait lined avenue that is widened in front, and planted there with yew trees, then firs, then with trees more and more fady, till they end in the almond-willow, or silver osier, will produce a very remarkable deception of the former kind; which deception will be increased, if the nearer dark trees, are proportionable and truly larger than those at the end of the avenue that are more fady.

To distance a building, plant as near as you can to it, two or three circles of different coloured greens—Evergreens are best for all such purposes—Suppose the outer one of holly, and the next of laurel, &c. The consequence will be that the imagination immediately allows a space betwixt these circles, and another betwixt the house and them; and as the imagined space is indeterminate, if your building be dim-coloured, it will not appear inconsiderable. The imagination is a greater magnifier than a microscopic glass. And on this head, I have known some instances, where by shewing intermediate ground, the distance has appeared less, than while an edge or grove concealed it.

Hedges, appearing as such, are universally bad. They discover art in nature's province.

Adam

Trees in hedges partake of their artificiality, and become a part of them. There is no more sudden, and obvious improvement, than an hedge removed, and the trees remaining; yet not in such manner as to mark out the former hedge.

Water should ever appear, as an irregular lake, or winding stream.

Islands give beauty, if the water be adequate; but lessen grandeur thro' variety.

It was the wise remark of some fatigued observer, that familiarity is for

the most part productive of contempt. Graceless offspring of so amiable a parent! Unfortunate beings that we are, whose enjoyments must be either checked, or prove destructive of themselves! Our passions are permitted to sip a little pleasure; but are extinguished by indulgence, like a lamp overwhelmed with oil. Hence we neglect the beauty with which we have been intimate; nor would any addition it could receive, prove an equivalent for the advantage it derived from the first impression. Thus negligent of graces that have the merit of reality, we too often prefer imaginary ones that have only the charm of novelty: And hence we may account, in general, for the preference of art to nature, in our old fashioned gardens.

Art, indeed, is often requisite to collect and epitomize the beauties of nature; but should never be suffered to set her mark upon them: I mean in regard to those articles that are of nature's province; the shaping of ground, planting of trees, and the disposition of lakes and rivulets. Many more particulars will soon occur, which, however, she is allowed to regulate, somewhat clandestinely, upon the following account—Man is not capable of comprehending the universe at one survey. Had he faculties equal to this, he might well be censured for any minute regulations of his own. It were the same, as if, in his present situation, he strove to find amusement in contriving the fabrie of an ant's nest, or the partitions of a bee-hive. But we are placed in the corner of a sphere; endued neither with organs, nor allowed a station, proper to give us an universal view; or to exhibit to us the variety, the orderly proportions, and dispositions of the system. We perceive many breaks and blemishes, several neglected and unvariegated places in the part; which, in the whole, would appear either imperceptible, or beautiful. And we might as rationally expect a snail to be satisfied with the beauty of our parterres, slopes, and terrasses—or an ant to prefer our buildings to her own orderly range of granaries, as that man should be satisfied, without a single thought that he can improve the spot that falls to his share. But, though

art be necessary for collecting nature's beauties, by what reason is she authorized to thwart and to oppose her? Why, fantastically endeavour to humanize those vegetables, of which nature, discreet nature, thought it proper to make trees? Why endow the vegetable bird with wings, which nature has made momentarily dependent upon the soil? Here art seems very affectedly to make a display of that industry, which it is her glory to conceal. The stone which represents an asterisk, is valued only on account of it's natural production: Nor do we view with pleasure the laboured carvings and futile diligence of Gothic artists. We view with much more satisfaction some plain Grecian fabric, where art, indeed has been equally, but less visibly, industrious. It is thus we, indeed, admire the shining texture of the silk-worm; but we loath the puny author, when she thinks proper to emerge; and to disgust us with the appearance of so vile a grub.

But this is merely true in regard to the particulars of nature's province; wherein art can only appear as the most abject vassal, and had, therefore, better not appear at all. The case is different where she has the direction of buildings, useful or ornamental; or, perhaps, claims as much honour from temples, as the deities to whom they are inscribed. Here then it is her interest to be seen as much as possible: And, though nature appears doubly beautiful by the contrast her structures furnish, it is not easy for her to confer a benefit, which nature, on her side, will not repay.

A rural scene to me is never perfect without the addition of some kind of building: Indeed I have known a scar of rock-work, in great measure, supply the deficiency.

In gardening it is no small point to enforce either grandeur or beauty, by surprize; for instance, by abrupt transition from their contraries—but to lay a stress upon surprize only; for example, on the surprize occasioned by an aha! without including any nobler purpose; is a symptom of bad taste, and a violent fondness for mere concetto.

Grandeur and beauty are so very opposite, that you often diminish the

as you encrease the other. Variety is most a-kin to the latter, simplicity to the former.

Suppose a large hill, varied by art, with large patches of different-coloured dumps, scars of rock, chalk quarries, villages, or farm-houses; you will have, perhaps, a more beautiful scene, but much less grand than it was before.

In many instances, it is most eligible to compound your scene of beauty and grandeur — Suppose a magnificent swell arising out of a well-variegated valley; it would be disadvantageous to encrease its beauty, by means destructive to its magnificence.

There may possibly, but there seldom happens, any occasion to fill up valleys, with trees or otherwise. It is for the most part the gardener's business to remove trees, or aught that fills up the low ground; and to give, as far as nature allows, an artificial eminence to the high.

The hedge-row apple-trees in Hertfordshire afford a most beautiful scenery, at the time they are in blossom: But the prospect would be really grander, did it consist of simple foliage. For the same reason, a large oak (or beech) in autumn, is a grander object than the same in spring. The sprightly green is then obscured.

Smoothness and easy transitions are no small ingredient in the beautiful; abrupt and rectangular breaks have more of the nature of the sublime. Thus a tapering spire is, perhaps, a more beautiful object than a tower, which is grander.

Many of the different opinions relating to the preference to be given to seats, villas, &c. are owing to want of distinction betwixt the beautiful and the magnificent. Both the former and the latter please; but there are imaginations particularly adapted to the one, and to the other.

Mr. Addison thought an open unenclosed champaign country, formed the best landscape. Somewhat here is to be considered. Large unvariegated, simple objects have the best pretensions to sublimity; a large mountain, whose sides are unvaried with objects, is grander than one with infinite variety. But then its beauty is proportionately less.

However, I think, a plain space near the eye gives it a kind of liberty it loves: And then the picture, whether you chuse the grand or beautiful, should be held up at its proper distance. Variety is the principal ingredient in beauty; and simplicity is essential to grandeur.

Offensive objects, at a proper distance, acquire, even a degree of beauty: For instance, stubble, fallow ground —

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

St. James's, April 21, 1764.

The following is an Account, sent by Major Adams, in a Letter dated at the Camp before Mongheer, the 5th of October, 1763, to the late Earl of Egremont, of the late Military Transactions in those Parts. (See our last, p. 196.)

AFTER the treacherous murder of Mr. Amyatt, and other gentlemen in his company, on the 3d of July, at Murshudabad, by the order of the nabob, Coffim Ali Cawn, I took the field, by the order of the president and council of fort William, with his majesty's 84th regiment of foot, 150 of the company's forces, two troops of European cavalry, one of black cavalry, ten company's of Seapoys, and twelve pieces of cannon; and on the 10th proclaimed Jaffeir Ali Cawn, nabob of the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orixa, as had been done some days before at Fort William.

On the 11th, six companies of our Seapoys, with one piece of cannon, on their march from Bardawan, to join the army, were attacked near Cutwa by a numerous body of the enemy's cavalry, who, by repeated efforts, broke our Seapoys three times; but, by the prudent disposition and gallant behaviour of Lieut. Glenn, who commanded them, the enemy were at last obliged to retire with considerable loss. I immediately ordered an advanced party, which consisted of fifty European infantry, a troop of cavalry, 3 companies of Seapoys, and 2 pieces of cannon, commanded by Capt. Long, of his majesty's 84th regiment, to join Lieut. Glenn, and dispossess the enemy of the village of Cutwa. They accordingly, on the 14th, attacked the enemy, and, after a very obstinate re-

sistance, obliged them to quit the place with great loss, leaving three pieces of cannon.

On the 16th, I crossed the Cossimbazar river, with the army, at Agurdup, and on the 19th in the morning I attacked the enemy, who were drawn out at Ballassara, ready to receive me, opposite to the fort of Cutwa, having thrown up an intrenchment with several pieces of cannon in front of their right, and having on their left a marshy ground. Perceiving their disposition, I made a motion to their right, in order to attack their left flank, which was open. This movement obliged them to alter their whole disposition; and immediately 2500 Patan horse, and 1000 Seapoys, marched out to attack our right wing, which they did with great resolution, and bore our cannonade very well, till within fifty yards of us; when our grape, and a discharge of musquetry, obliged them to fly with precipitation, as did likewise their main body. Our Seapoys and cavalry pursued them with great slaughter; they ran towards the city of Murshudabad, leaving us all the cannon; and likewise abandoned the fort of Cutwa on the opposite side of the river. By the best accounts I could get, the enemy were about 10000 horse and foot, and they had 7 or 800 killed, with their commanding officer, Mahamud Tuchy Cawn. I proceeded after the fugitives, and arrived within two miles of the city on the 23d, and determined to attack them immediately, though considerably reinforced, and strongly intrenched. But finding that their intrenchments were fourteen or fifteen feet high, and well defended with cannon, and that it would be impossible to get possession of them in the face of an enemy, without a considerable loss, I therefore thought it adviseable to make use of a feint, and accordingly ordered a small detachment to advance towards the south part of their works, where they had collected their principal force, in order to amuse them, while I marched the army, at two in the morning of the 24th, round to the north-east, and at daylight attacked that part of their works where they had but a slight guard, and which they soon abandoned, as well as the city, and

retired towards Seorce, leaving us their cannon.

I then proceeded to Saddeokhang, where I halted four days to refresh the army, greatly fatigued by excessive hard duty and almost incessant rains. Here I received advice, that the factory of Dacca, which had been taken some days before by Cossim Ali Cawn people, was retaken by Mess. Grant and Swinton's battalions of Seapoys and that the latter was ordered with his battalion to join me immediately.

On the 29th, I again crossed the Cossimbazar river at Nasipon, and was joined at Mahamudhore, by Major Carnac with 100 Europeans, one battalion of Seapoys, one troop of black cavalry, and two pieces of canon from Bardawan.

August the 1st, I crossed Nune Nullas, which separated us from the enemy, over which I immediately ordered bridges to be thrown; and at four in the morning of the 2d, I marched the army over, leaving the baggage on an island formed by the two Nullas, defended by a party of Seapoys and one piece of cannon. Between seven and eight o'clock I came within sight of the enemy's whole army, drawn up in order of battle, much more numerous than expected: 8000 Seapoys, 20000 horse, and 20 pieces of cannon, besides match-lock and rocket-men, composed their army, according to the best accounts I could get: Their artillery were all mounted in the English manner, and served by 200 Europeans, of those taken at Patna, of which one company were artillery men: and their Seapoys were armed, cloathed, and accoutred like our own. The whole was divided into brigades, and posted in a very advantageous manner. I immediately began to form, and moved up within a very small distance of the enemy, without receiving a shot; neither did they begin to cannonade till I began the attack; a circumstance never before known in India. After a very obstinate dispute of near four hours, they retired, leaving me all their cannon.

Their cavalry charged the 84th regiment, when separated from the main body, with uncommon resolution, in front and rear, three several times, within

his twenty yards; which having caused the battalion to change its front, the enemy was repelled with considerable execution. About 2000 of the enemy laid dead on the field of battle, eighty Europeans, foreigners, immediately came off to us, and 150 men laden with military stores, fell into our hands. The English of the same detachment would not enlist in Cossim Ali Cawn's service. They were before kept prisoners at Monghyr.

The enemy retired to Auda Nulla, a place which they had been fortifying some time, and remarkably strong posture, having in front a very considerable swamp, and protected on one flank by the mountains, and on the other by the river. Here they built up a work, and mounted upon it 100 pieces of cannon, having a very deep ditch in front, fifty-feet broad, and full of water, except towards the hills. We had no method of carrying on approaches towards it, but on the bank of the river, on account of the swamp. The breadth of the dry ground did not exceed 200 yards. On the 21st of August I encamped within 3000 yards of the enemy's works, and began to throw up an intrenchment to protect the camp from any attempts of the enemy's cavalry, that my attention might not be taken off from the siege. On the 24th, at night, I advanced an approach under the bank of the river, and erected a redoubt in the protection of the trenches, within 1000 yards of the enemy's works; into which I ordered 120 Europeans, 300 Seapoys, and three pieces of cannon. On the 25th, at noon, the enemy marched out a considerable body of Seapoys to attack it, who were permitted to advance within a hundred yards, when they received such a warm fire, as to oblige them to retreat, leaving about an hundred killed and wounded on the spot. On the 27th our approaches were carried on 600 yards farther, and a redoubt similar to the former was finished. But I could not get the grand battery completed before the 3d of September, on account of the difficulty of getting materials, and the badness of the weather. This battery I opened

in the morning with four eighteen pounders, two twelve pounders, four howitzers, and one royal, at about five hundred yards distance; at which time the enemy marched out to attack our encampment in front and rear, but were easily repulsed. On the 4th, finding that our fire had no great effect on the enemy's mud work, and that there was no possibility of carrying it by the river, but by advancing our approaches, and filling the ditch; and that the enemy's principal attention was taken up with our present attack, thinking that part of their works towards the hills, quite secure by the large lake and swamp in front, I determined to attack that part in the morning, and accordingly ordered the two companies of European grenadiers, a company of French volunteers, and five hundred grenadier Seapoys, to march at three in the morning, commanded by Capt. Irwin, of his majesty's 84th regiment; to whose prudence and perseverance the success of the attempt is principally owing. They were supported by 1000 Seapoys, and two pieces of cannon; and the whole line to follow and support them. This was accordingly put into execution in the morning, and we got possession of their whole works, with a great deal of fatigue, but little loss in proportion to the enterprise. The numbers of the enemy that were slain is incredible; and the number drowned far exceeds the slain. About 14 or 1500 horse were made prisoners, whom, after taking their horses and arms from them, I sent about their business, the first instance of this kind ever known in this country. Their consternation and terror is inconceivable. The roads, particularly at every piece of water, are strewed with dead carcasses; and they have never attempted to make any stand, till we arrived here yesterday; though many places are fortified by nature, and require very little artificial assistance to render them impregnable, particularly the palls at Tiriagulli, where they had mounted thirteen pieces of cannon, all which they abandoned on the approach of our advanced guard.

Cossim Ali Cawn is retired with the principal remains of his army to Patna, leaving a garrison of 2000 Seapoys

poys in this place, which I hope to be master of in a few days. Before he set out he left 4000 horse here, and 1000 matchlocks, with orders to harass us during the siege, by attacking our rear. On our approach, they retired to Carrickpore, about eleven miles distance in the hills; to which place I, on the 2d instant at night, ordered two battalions of Seapoys, and two pieces of cannon to attack and drive them from thence, which they effected with great ease, and returned this day to camp.

During our attack at Auda Nulla, a considerable detachment of horse and foot, under the command of Camgor Cawn, proceeded down to Beerboon, through the hills, in order to enter the Birdwan province. They were retarded for some time by Captain M'Lean, with a small detachment of Seapoys, and two pieces of cannon; but by my last accounts from thence, I hear that Camgor Cawn has given him the slip, and entered the Birdwan country, to the westward of him. I have ordered Major Carnac down thither, who, in a few days, with the reinforcement just arrived from Madras, will, I doubt not, be able to give a good account of them.

The next stand that the enemy will make, it is said, will be at Patna. Coffim Ali Cawn has a great deal of money, and pays his people well, who are all soldiers of fortune, and have no connections in the country, being chiefly Persians and Mogul Tartars, who, on account of the troubles in their own country, are obliged to seek a refuge here. He is a cunning, artful politician, but will never venture himself in the field, well knowing that his people will fight much better than if he was himself present.

The Armenians and some Europeans have had the principal hand in bringing his artillery to so great perfection, and forming and disciplining his Seapoys.

I have the honour to inclose to your lordship, a return of the killed and wounded in the several engagements, and of the artillery and stores taken from the enemy.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Thos. ADAMS.

Return of the Killed and Wounded of the Army under the Command of Maj. Thomas Adams, in the Kingdom of Bengal, from the 12th of July to the 5th of September, 1763.

Of the eighty-fourth regiment two lieutenants, one serjeant rank and file, killed. Three lieutenants, one ensign, three serjeants thirty-nine rank and file wounded. Ten horses killed, seven ditto wounded, eight ditto missing.

Officers killed and wounded.

Lieutenant Delazart, Lieutenant Smith of the cavalry, killed. Ensign M'Andrews of the eighty-fourth regiment, dead of his wounds.

Lieutenant Chaignau, of ditto wounded.

Lieutenant Humphreys, of the cavalry, wounded.

Lieutenant Trevanion, of the company's battalion, wounded.

Artillery. Two gunners killed. One adjutant, one serjeant, one corporal, one bombardier, four gunners, seven matrofies, wounded.

Adjutant Shafter, wounded.

Lieutenant Kellers, died of the fatigue of the day.

Total killed and wounded of the Mogul Cavalry.

Four private, killed. One commandant, one Tomton, eight privates, wounded. Nine horses killed, five ditto wounded.

Total of Seapoys, killed, wounded, and missing.

One captain, two lieutenants, one ensign, three subadars, four jemadars, sixteen havildars, three tomtons and trumpeters, an hundred and thirty-three naicks and seapoys, killed. One capt. one lieut. one ensign, one subadar, five jemadars, eighteen havildars, seven tomtoms and trumpeters, one coulerman, two hundred and fifty naicks and seapoys, wounded. Nine naicks and seapoys, missing.

European Officers of Seapoys killed and wounded.

Captain Broadbrook, Lieutenants Glenn and Furlong, Ensign Roberts, killed. Captain Stibberts, Lieutenant Hampton, Ensign Cummings, wounded.

Return of ordnance taken in the different Actions, since the Army took the Field, July 5, 1763.

<i>At the Battle of Ballassaray, July 19.</i>		
the field, iron guns of different sizes	8	
in the fort at Cutwa, ditto ditto	17	
in the city of Muxadavadt, July 24, iron guns of different sizes	77	
<i>At the Battle of Ghyreah, Aug. 2.</i>		
6 pounds	4	
5 1-half inch royal	1	
4 pounds	2	
guns of different sizes	11	
<i>At the storming the Enemy's Intrenchments at Auda Nulla, Sept. 5.</i>		
guns of different sizes	25	
European iron guns ditto	32	
Country ditta	32	
Wall pieces	38	
Fluting pieces	4	
<i>At the Pass of Tilla Gierry, Sept. 11.</i>		
Country iron guns of different sizes	13	
Near Mongheer, 1 iron gun	1	
		Total 265
Tumbrils taken at Ghyreah	4	
at Auda Nulla	5	
near Mongheer	27	
		Total 26

*Impartial and succinct HISTORY of the Origin and Progress of the late WAR,
continued from p. 149.*

HAVING now sent all the contending armies, on the west side of Germany, into their winter-quarters, I proceed to the east-side of that country, where I left the king of Prussia and Marshal Count Daun forming schemes and collecting troops, the one to attack, the other to defend the harrassed, and now distressed city of Dresden *. But the cautious marshal Daun had posted his army in such manner, and so well provided for preserving his communication with Berlin, that his Prussian majesty could find no opportunity for attacking him in his camp with any prospect of success, or for obliging him to sue by cutting off his provisions, without accomplishing either the one or the other, he could make no attack upon the city of Dresden, therefore, about the middle of January, he placed his army in the towns upon the Elbe below Dresden; but the winter did not pass without several skirmishes, of one of which the reader may see an account in Lond. Mag. No. p. 164.

The plan formed by the Prussians for the ensuing campaign seems to have been as follows: They were to have three grand armies in the field, the most numerous, to be formed near Dresden, and to act upon the side against the Austrian army under marshal count Daun: A second to be formed near Breslau, under prince Henry, and to act upon the side against the Russians: And a

third to be formed near Neiss in Silesia under General Fouquet, which was to act upon the defensive against the Austrian army forming upon the nearest frontier of Bohemia under General Laudohn. Beside these three grand armies they were to have a small body of troops in the hither part of Saxony, to retard as much as possible, the advance of the imperial army under the prince of Deux-Ponts towards Dresden: Another in the hither Pomerania under General Manteuffel, to keep the Swedes at bay; and a third in the eastern Pomerania to check the incursions of the Russian irregulars. And as they were to have so many armies in the field, we cannot wonder at their being every where inferior in number to their enemies.

Of all these armies the first that took the field, and began to operate, was upon the side of Neiss in Silesia, of which see the account in ditto Mag. p. 222. and about the same time a smart action happened on the hither side of Saxony, of which see an account in ditto Mag. p. 223. As General Laudohn's army was superior to that of M. Fouquet's, either Olatz or Neiss would have been in danger of a siege, but as the king of Prussia began in April to draw out his army, and had formed his first camp at Friedberg, it was suspected that his design was to march into Bohemia, therefore M. Laudohn was ordered to march into Lusatia, and a detachment under General Beck marched from M. Daun's army to Cottbus, which might have been

* See our last vol. p. 590.

been easily joined by M. Laudohn, so that if his Prussian majesty had marched into Bohemia, before he could have reached Prague, Laudohn and Beck would have been in possession of Berlin. For this reason, if the king of Prussia ever had any such design, he altered it, and as M. Daun continued in his impenetrable intrenchments at Dresden, his majesty led his army into a strong camp between the Elbe and the Mulda, near Meissen, which he began to fortify, as if he intended to remain there for a long time. Upon this M. Laudohn returned with his army to Silesia, where he made an attempt upon Glatz, and, at last, on the 23d of June, attacked and defeated M. Fouquet, of which see the Prussian account in ditto Mag. p. 382.

This is the Prussian account, but the Austrians represent this affair as a complete victory, and say, That after a most obstinate combat, which lasted near seven hours, the Prussians found themselves so surrounded on all sides, that what remained of them were forced to lay down their arms: That beside General Fouquet, the Generals Malachowsky, Schenkendorff, and Noble, fell into their hands, with all the colours, standards, tents, and baggage, and eighty pieces of cannon of several bores; but confess that this important victory cost them about 3000 men killed and wounded.

Still the cautious M. Daun continued in his intrenchments at Dresden, and as it was the business of the king of Prussia to do something of importance, before the near approach of the Russians, he, by a feigned march and quick return, found means to draw M. Daun from Dresden, and to lay siege to that city, of which see the account in ditto Mag. p. 383, and 426.

The king of Prussia was not only thus disappointed at Dresden, but Breslau, his capital of Silesia, began to be in some danger; for General Laudohn had in the mean time besieged and taken the city of Glatz, of which see the account in ditto Mag. p. 439. And as prince Henry had some time before been obliged to march with his army to Frankfort upon the Oder, to oppose the Russians, General Laudohn marched from Glatz directly to Breslau, and began to bombard that city.

Advice of this being sent by express to Prince Henry, he immediately set out upon his return, and with his expedition, his army having in five days marched above twenty-five German miles, that he approached Breslau before General Laudohn could make any attack; for as the prince's army was much superior, he retired from Breslau on the 4th of August, and the prince entered it the next day.

His Prussian majesty having likewise had an account sent him of the danger Breslau was exposed to, he, on the 2d of August, crossed the Elbe with his army, without any interruption from the Austrians, and began his march towards Silesia, but left General Husen with 15000 men in his intrenching camp at Schleitow. Upon this Austrian detachment took post in the old camp at Reichenberg near Dresden, the imperial army at Kesseldorf, and Marshal Daun, with the main body of the Austrian army, following the king of Prussia towards Silesia, which province he was joined by General Laudohn, but that part of the army commanded by the latter, who on the 15th, attacked and entirely defeated by his Prussian majesty, which march and defeat see an authentic account in ditto Mag. p. 481 and 483. Though the Prussian account represented this as a complete victory over the whole Austrian army, yet the king had a very different opinion of it, as we may judge from a letter written by him to one of his favourites, which see in ditto Mag. p. 594. And his way of thinking was confirmed by what afterwards followed, which leads us to give an account of the war the year between him and the Russians.

On the 4th of June the marshal Stikoff, commander in chief of the Russians, arrived at their army, which was then assembling upon the Vistula, and soon after passed that river: at the same time M. Tottleben, general of their Cossacks and other light troops, entered the Eastern Pomerania at the head of a great body of those troops, and established his headquarters at Belgarten. This obliged prince Henry of Prussia to march with his army from Silesia to Landsberg upon the Warta, from whence he sent an attachment into Pomerania, which ob-

M. Tottleben to retreat; but Lieutenant Colonel Lessow, at the head of a strong party of Prussian troops, came up with his rear guard, killed upwards of fifty of them, made prisoners a major, a lieutenant, and several men, and carried off a great number of their horses and bread waggons. As the prince soon perceived that the Russian grand army, accompanied by their irregulars, kept at a distance, he tremed to direct their march towards Silesia, he returned, July the 25th, and his operations till August see the journal in ditto Mag. p.

If the advantage which the king of Prussia had gained over General Lauenstein had been a complete victory over the Austrian army, he would certainly have marched against the Russians with his whole force, and would have brought them to a decisive battle, or driven them out of his country; but it was so far from being the case, that he was obliged, to order his brother prince Henry to join him with a part of the troops under his command, and to leave the rest under the command of Gen. Goltze, to observe the Russians. In the mean time a strong Prussian squadron had sailed from Cronstadt, and being joined by a few ships from Sweden, appeared before Colberg in Pomerania, soon after the beginning of September, whilst at the same time it was invested on the land side by a detachment from the Russian army. This they were encouraged to undertake, upon an assurance that no Prussian squadron would appear in the Baltic; for as neither Russia nor Sweden were concerned in the war between Great Britain and France, they had entered into a treaty for securing the neutrality of the Baltic, to which Denmark had this summer acceded, and by this treaty these three powers pretended to exclude both Great Britain and France from sending any squadron or privateer into the Baltic; but surely they could not thence, with any justice, pretend to bar us from assisting our ally the king of Prussia, if he was by that sea attacked by any of them. As to this siege of Colberg I need say no more of it than that it was ignorantly and stupidly pushed, or rather ill formed, either by land or sea,

and that, on the 18th of September, the troops that had invested it by land retired precipitately upon the approach of a small body of Prussians under General Werner, whereupon the squadron returned to their port. But with respect to the Russian grand army, as General Goltze had not an army sufficient to oppose its motions, and could only prevent its plundering and desolating the country by small detachments, it moved at last into the neighbourhood of Frankfort, before the end of September, from whence a strong detachment was sent off, which being joined by a detachment under General Lacy from the Austrian army, they marched together directly to Berlin, their attack of which see in ditto Lond. Mag. p. 567. The Prussians afterwards published most terrible accounts of the cruelties and barbarities committed by the enemy in that city, notwithstanding its having surrendered upon terms of capitulation *; but as such accounts are often ordered, by the governing powers in all countries, to be drawn up and published, on purpose to excite a resentment in the vulgar, as it makes them bear with the greater patience the losses, the hardships, and the misfortunes they are exposed to by the war, which is too often occasioned or protracted by the ambition or avarice of the former, I shall not repeat them here, because I do not believe them. Besides, they were contradicted by accounts from some of the neutral parts of Germany; therefore I shall only mention that the three Prussian battalions left in garrison there, were made prisoners of war, and the city was obliged to pay or give hostages for a contribution of 1,500,000 crowns, and 200,000 as a gratuity for the troops.

On the 13th both the Russians and Austrians left Berlin, and returned to their respective grand armies, and the grand Russian army towards the end of this month, began its march back to Poland, where it again took up its winter quarters; but their irregulars continued in Pomerania, or the New Marche of Brandenburg, till near the end of December, when they likewise evacuated the Prussian territories, and retired into Poland; therefore I shall now return to the operations of the two grand armies of Austria and Prussia, after the aforesaid battle of Parchwitz. Whatever schemes M. Daun had

* See Lond. Mag. &c, p. 623, and 683.

had formed, he was certainly by the issue of that battle obliged to alter them: He had now no hopes of joining the Russians, or co-operating with them in the conquest of Silesia; but as Schweidnitz had for some time been blockaded by a body of Austrians, he, after this battle, directed his march that way, and actually invested the place before the end of August, where he was joined by the body of troops employed in the blockade, and by several other reinforcements, which made it necessary for the king of Prussia to order prince Henry to join him, and to march to the relief of Schweidnitz. Upon his approach, M. Daun gave over all thoughts of reducing that place, and these two great armies continued, for the whole month of September and part of October, observing one another, without any thing very material happening between them, except an attack made by the Prussians upon a body of Austrians commanded by General Beck, of which the parties give such different accounts, that I shall not pretend to give either; therefore I shall return to Saxony, where the imperial army with a detachment of Austrians, encamped near Dresden, and General Hulsen, with a body of 15000 Prussians, encamped at Schleitow near Meissen, were left, as I have before mentioned, when the king of Prussia and M. Daun marched from thence.

Between these two hostile armies, thus left in Saxony, nothing of importance happened, as the Prussians were to be only upon the defensive, till after the middle of August, when the Imperial and Austrian army began to move towards them and this at last brought on an engagement, of which an account from the Prussian camp at Torgau, may be seen in ditto Mag. p. 484.

But as the combined army remained masters of the field of battle, and of such of the wounded Prussians as could not be carried off, they claimed the victory, of which they gave us a long account, wherein they said, that the loss of the Prussians might amount to 3000 men, killed, wounded, prisoners, or deserters; but that the loss on their side was only about 1800. Let the victory be on which side it will, the old proverb seems in this case to hold true, *mutua pugna, mutuo pœna*; but as

General Hulsen's army was so much inferior in number, that he could oppose the combined army in the field, they soon after made themselves masters of Leipzick, and on the 2d of September, after attacking and driving him from his camp, they attacked Torgau, the garrison of which were obliged to surrender themselves prisoners of war. They then passed the Elbe and laid siege to Wittenburg, the garrison of which defended themselves bravely for some time, but they likewise were obliged to yield to superior force, and to surrender the town about the middle of October. In these exploits it is said, they were joined by troops of Wurtenberg, under the command of the duke, who had left the French army, in order to enter into the pay of Austria, and had, in mean time, been employed, in conjunction with some of the Imperialists, raising contributions, without doing anything remarkable.

These successes obliged the king of Prussia to leave Silesia, and return towards the Elbe, which river he passed on the 26th of October, after having recovered Wittenburg; and he was closely followed by M. Daun at the head of the Austrian army, they likewise passed the Elbe about the same time, at Torgau, where on the 3d of November, they were attacked and defeated, after a most obstinate and bloody battle, of which an authentic account in ditto Mag. 655. And some account of this battle as given by the Austrians, the reader may see in ditto Mag. p. 669. It is indeed, probable, that the Prussians as they were so often repulsed, lost more men killed and wounded, than the Austrians, especially as the latter had no men killed or wounded in the pursuit; but as they were obliged to leave many of their wounded upon the field of battle, this must certainly vastly increase the number of prisoners made by the Prussians; and this was perhaps the reason why, from several parts of Germany, they gave us such monstrous accounts of the Prussians wounded in this battle; for from Nuremberg they gave us a repartition of them in several towns and villages near the field of battle, and how many in each, amounting in the whole to 1713 men; but in this number the wounded

Austrian

Austrian prisoners were perhaps included as well as the Prussians.

After this battle nothing of any great importance happened between the Austrians and Prussians, therefore I shall only observe, that both their armies retired, by the end of November, to their winter-quarters, the headquarters of the Prussians being established at Leipsick, where the king resolved to pass the winter; and those of the Austrians at Dresden, from whence Marshal Daun set out for Vienna; and the Imperial army retired again to Franconia and the western part of Saxony. Thus they were on both sides in almost the very same situation which they had been the preceding winter; and now I shall conclude the history of the war in Germany, for this year, with what passed between the Prussians and Swedes, which is scarcely indeed worth mentioning, as nothing but skirmishes happened between them. These were early begun by the Prussians, account of the first of which may be seen in ditto Mag. p. 109.

And this disturbance was in the same month repaid by the Swedes, an account of which may be seen in ditto Mag. p. ditto.

From this time the Swedes continued quiet in their quarters, without disturbing, or being disturbed by the Prussians, most of whom were, early in the spring, called away to join their other armies; and as the Russians began the operations of this campaign chiefly by carrying the war into Silesia, the Swedes did not move from their quarters until the 9th of August, when they passed the Pene, and entered the Prussian territories under general Lantighausen, their commander in chief. As General Stutterheim, who commanded the Prussian troops on that frontier, had not force enough to oppose them, they had, by the 3d of September, advanced as far as Pasewalk, but not without suffering in several little skirmishes, which retarded their motions so much, that they had got no further before the 3d of October, when the Prussians being reinforced by a body of troops under General Werner, he on that day attacked a part of the Swedish army posted at that place, killed 500 of them, took as many, and carried off six pieces of

their cannon, with the loss, as the Prussians said of not more than 100 killed and wounded. This discouraged the Swedes so much that their whole army began soon after to retreat, and before the end of that month had entirely evacuated the Prussian territories; whereupon the Prussian army entered the dutchy of Mecklenburg to raise contributions and recruits as usual, and the Swedes did not attempt to interrupt them, but their army continued assembled, in order to oppose the Prussians, should they make any incursions into their territories, which the latter did not this year attempt, and before the end of it the troops on both sides retired into their winter-quarters. Thus the Prussians and their enemies were at the end of this campaign on every side, almost in the very same situation, in which they had ended the preceding, which redounded greatly to the honour of his Prussian majesty, considering the number and the power of the nations that were confederated for his destruction, especially as it may be said, that he had the chief direction of the war on both sides of Germany.

There now remains to be added to the history of the war for the year 1760, only an account of the bravery or conduct of some particular ships or sailors at sea, of which I shall give but a few, not for want of matter, as numerous instances of the same kind happened this year as well as every former, but merely for the sake of brevity. The first instance of this kind which I shall mention, is, of the Britannia, a merchant ship, Capt. Thomas Harrison, of which see an account in ditto Mag. p. 214. and in gratitude to him, as well as for encouraging the commanders of all merchant ships to behave in the same manner, his owners soon after purchased an East-India ship of 500 tons, which mounted twenty-four guns, and appointed him her commander.

About the same time we had an account from Ireland, of a remarkable piece of courage and conduct in four common seamen, who recovered their ship after she had been taken by the enemy, of which see an account in ditto Mag. p. 218.

In May we had published by authority

rity an account of a most desperate engagement between two of his majesty's frigates and two French frigates of much superior force. See it in ditto Mag. p. 267, 268.

And in the same month we had an account of a misfortune that had happened to one of our merchant ships, which evidently shews the superior conduct of our seamen in fighting their ship, though, in this case, they were at last overpowered, and most barbarously used by their cowardly conquerors: See it in ditto Mag. p. 269.

To shew the boldness of our seamen at land as well as at sea, I must take particular notice of an exploit performed by Captain Hervey of the Dragon man of war, of which see an account in ditto Mag. p. 435.

And I shall conclude with another exploit of the same kind, which was performed in the West-Indies, by Captain Obryen of the Temple man of war, and Captain Taylor of the Griffin, of which see the account in Lond. Mag. 1761, p. 108.

And finally, in order to prepare for the history of next year's war, I must observe, that on the 29th of Nov. his majesty appointed the commanders of his army and navy, of which see an authentic list, in ditto Mag. 1760, p. 657.

[To be continued in our next.]

*Curious Remarks on Tillage, continued
from p. 95.*

TO prove by an experiment what we have said with regard to light soils, let us suppose that a slight plowing only is given to half a field, and that the other half is thoroughly plowed several times. If, some time after, in dry weather, the whole field is plowed anew, so that the furrows may cross those of the old fallow, the earth of that part of the field which was well plowed will be visibly of a darker colour than that which was only slightly tilled, which evidences the advantage the field has received from the plowings.

A farmer, under the president de Montesquieu, had, in his farm near Clairac, a plentiful crop of Maiz, when the crops of all his neighbours were very poor. The president asking him, in what manner he managed to have this singular advantage; the farmer told him he had plowed his

land eleven times betwixt seed-time and harvest. By means of this frequent tillage his land had reaped the benefit of all the rains, dews, fog &c. whilst his neighbours land had not been benefited, owing to a kind of dry and hard crust, the consequence of want of tillage.

Messieurs Delu and France, by frequent tillage, have good crops from fields which before, by being badly managed, bore but very indifferently. It is partly owing to their being well tilled that lands always bear more plentiful crops in populous provinces than in such as are thinly inhabited.

To deny the good effects of tillage one must know nothing of husbandry. Nevertheless, tell a countryman that his lands are not sufficiently plowed and, to justify his laziness, he will reply, that by frequently removing the earth the sun exhausts its substance. We have already answered this futile objection; but, to take away all pretence of laziness, and, at the same time demonstrate, that lands well tilled are not even exhausted by their crops, it is sufficient to observe, that the same good lands, properly tilled, yield us plentiful crops, as our ancestors formerly had from them.

This principle ought generally to be adopted in husbandry, that the money laid out to give land proper tillage is repaid with interest at harvest. I knew a farmer who, being also a wheelwright, was greatly hurried in seed-time; he sowed his corn on land that had been but twice plowed; but he saw the difference at harvest; for his crop was but very indifferent. If in a country where it is customary to give Wheat-lands three plowings, the farmers who have strong teams, finding their work forward, give four plowings to a part of their lands; they are very sensible this plowing will be well paid for at harvest. In like manner, it is customary for our farmers in Beauvois to bestow only one plowing on oats; but every husbandman knows that spring corn lands bear much better crop when they have a first plowing immediately after harvest, and a second given before they are sowed.

In 1759, M. Delu gave three plowings to part of his lands designed for oats; and, though the year was very dry and unfavourable to soft corn, he

had in these lands a full crop; his seeds stood well till they were ripe, and turned out excellent corn.

He also caused five plowings to be given to a piece of land intended for wheat, but it was not dunged: When harvest-time came the wheat of this field was grown higher, and looked finer, than any of the adjoining fields, which had been dunged and tilled after the manner used in that country. Nothing better proves the truth of the principles we have endeavoured to enforce in all our works, relative to the advantages of tillage.

As these facts are proved by many experiments, and well known to be true, why then do not the farmers increase the number of their plowings? Several things prevent them from doing it: 1. Many farmers preserve their stubble to feed their sheep; if they turned over this stubble immediately after harvest, they would lose this advantage. This reason, which may hold good in well-cultivated provinces, can have no force in such farms as have heaths and pastures wherein to turn their flocks. 2. Some years are so dry, or so wet, as to retard the works, as much time elapses before it is possible to plow; in this case the best husbandmen can give but three plowings to their wheat-lands.

Such as are sensible of the advantages of proper tillage, give four plowings in favourable seasons; and they are careful to plow those lands first that most want it; that is to say, such as are very weedy; such as harden by the heat; such as having been traversed by carriages, or plowed at improper times, are full of clods; for we must not alone increase the plowings, but give them at proper times. A strong and heavy soil, as a stiff clay, would be more hurt than brought into tilth by being plowed wet; instead of its particles being broke and divided, it would be kneaded and turned into great clods, which

being baked and hardened by the sun, would make it very difficult to plow.

If we plow with a view to destroy weeds it is proper to stay till the seeds of them are come up, and the fallow looks green before we give the land a second plowing. The plow then buries the weeds, which enrich the land instead of impoverishing it. But if the plowings were given one immediately after the other, the weeds which the first plowing had buried, would be again turned up, and only thrive the better for having been moved. There is no better way of destroying weeds than by plowing in the hot, dry, summer weather.

Some soils cannot be plowed too deep: where the earth under the surface is good, it serves instead of manure, and replaces that which had been long in use. In others, on the contrary, several crops would be lost by plowing too deep.

An attention to these matters distinguishes the thinking and rational farmer from the clown, who is content to drive his plow. Unhappily we have too many of this last sort, who, accustomed to work, but incapable of reflexion, blindly follow the path laid down by their fathers; and this is the reason that so much fine land that would bear good crops, either lies waste or scarcely returns its seed. We shall convince our readers that the methods of making an estate profitable are neither difficult nor sublime, but plain and simple; but we must first dwell a little on the proper way of plowing.

[To be continued in our next.]

To the A U T H O R, &c.

S I R,

I F I. D. of Corke, who slovened out a letter in one of the public papers, dated Jan. 31, 1764, concerning a piece of money found there lately in S. Peter's church yard*, had looked

was as follows:

* The substance of the letter from Cork is as follows: A child attending lately a funeral at St. Peter's church-yard, picked up an antique piece of money, which had lain buried there, probably for some hundreds of years, and is not mentioned in Mr. Simons's book of coins: It was fresh as out of the mint, not milled, and probably put into the mouth or hand of the dead, to pay St. Peter for opening the gate of paradise; a pagan custom, deduced from Charon's fare. On one side is represented King David playing on the harp, with the imperial crown of Ireland over it, and these words round it, floreat rex. On the reverse is a bishop, with his crozier in his hand, standing by a cathedral, and blessing the people with the following inscription round the circumference, quiescat plebs.

with

with attention into the “Essay towards an historical account of Irish coins” by the late ingenious and worthy antiquary Mr. James Simon, of Dublin; he would have seen the print of it, and the description and circumstances relating to it.

As the observations of Mr. Simon on that piece of money, and on the other monies supposed to have been struck by the rebels, Massacrists in Ireland, and on the monies struck there by the protestants in their necessities, in consequence of the massacre, are little known, are extremely curious, and exceedingly interesting to all lovers of civil and religious liberty; and as there is abundant proof of your ingenuity, and good will towards all men; there can be no doubt but you will find a place for them in your paper.

“After the execrable massacre of 1641, the lords justices and council, in order to raise a fund, immediately wanted to maintain an army to suppress the rebels, issued a proclamation Jan. 14, 1642, to encourage his majesty’s loyal subjects to bring in their plate for the service of the government; which was chearfully complied with, and the same hastily coined into several kind of species of different shapes. One kind has only the weight stampt on them; as nineteen penny weight, eight grains—nine penny weight, eight grains—three penny weight, twenty grains—one penny weight, six grains. Another kind, instead of the weight has only the value, V for five shillings.—

The next year, pursuant to the king’s letter, dated Oxford, May 25, the lords justices issued a second proclamation, for further encouragement to the loyal subjects to bring in their plate to sir John Veale, knt. Peter Vanderhoven, and Guilbert Tongues, goldsmiths, authorized, by commission under the great seal of this kingdom, [Ireland] to receive and coin the same into pieces offive shillings, half crowns, shillings, six, four, three, two penny pieces, and pennies: to be of the same weight and alloy with the money then current in England; and to be each of them stamped, on one side with the letters C. R. for *Carolus Rex*, and a crown over them, and on the other side with the value of each of the said pieces, without inscription.—

The money struck by virtue of the said

commission, was by this proclamation declared to be the current coin of the kingdom, and ordered to pass and taken as such.—About an hundred and twenty thousand pounds were coined at this time.

It appears by the king’s letter above mentioned, that his majesty still signed to restore the royal mint Dublin, but was prevented by the troubles in England.

There was another sort of money coined in this kingdom, without inscription; having on one side a pl-

cross, and on the other the value for five shillings, and perhaps some pieces. [Plate 8, numb. 173, he afterwards gives the print of a half crown] This is supposed to have been struck during the siege of Dublin 1641. But from the cross impression on it, I should rather think, that it was coined in imitation of and option to the last mentioned money, much about the same time, by chiefs of the rebels, who pretended to act under the king’s authority appears by several of their petitions to the king, in Carte’s life of the duke of Ormond: for amongst other acts in their general assembly at Kilkenny in 1642, we find one whereby it is ordered, “That a seal should be made for the kingdom. That every son whatsoever, talking, or discoursing, in writing or otherwise, of the rebels, shall not call them by the names of English or protestants, but shall call them by the name of papal or malignant party. That a plate shall be raised and established in this kingdom, according to rates and values hereafter mentioned, and that there shall be forthwith the sum of four thousand pounds current in this kingdom, according to a proclamation or act published by the direction of this assembly in the city of Kilkenny, and not elsewhere. That the earl of Castle and such others, as his lordship shall call to his assistance, shall present the supreme council of this kingdom an institution or order of knighthood, concerning the honour of St. Patrick and the glory of this kingdom.” It seems therefore most probable, that that sort of money struck by the rebels, by virtue of their assembly; as were

the copper pieces called St. Patrick's halfpence and farthings, which likewise ascribe to them, and suppose to have been struck about this time, for they too well allude to some usages in this act to doubt of their having been coined upon this occasion, honour of St. Patrick and of their order of knighthood.

These halfpennies have on one side figure of a king crowned with a plain crown, kneeling and playing the harp; and over the harp, the royal crown of England, of a different metal from that of the coin, with inscription *Floreat Rex: Reverse, the* figure of St. Patrick mitred, standing with a crozier in his right hand, and a cross of trefold [a cross rather] in his left, which he holds out to the people round about him [Roman Caesars, or in the language of our papists] and on his left [side] the city of Dublin, three castles; with inscription *Ecce Grex.*

The farthing, the coin that I. D. used of, [it is possible with low cunning,] has likewise on one side a king crowned, playing on the harp; a crown of copper or brass over the inscription *Floreat Rex: Reverse, St. Patrick mitred, holding in his left hand a double or metropolitan crozier, a church being behind him, stretching out his right hand over a crowd of serpents and other venomous creatures, as if driving them out of the church, and alluding to the protestant, called in the before mentioned, the puritanical, the malignant; with this inscription Quis libet [the escaped, unslaughtered saints!]*

There are still preserved by the curiosome few silver pieces, with the impressions and inscriptions of copper pieces: [may they ever be buried; with the copper halfpence and farthings: and the money of the cross; and all such sanguinary and medals, of which there are that have been stricken by papists, their confidence, on like but elsewhere; as monuments of our youth, and warnings to us.] It is thought that they were medals, but, for my part, I say they were struck upon the same and intended by the Kilkenny-

men assembly [the smaller sort, no other having been seen, it is apprehended by Mr. Simon, or the writer or his friends,] to pass for shillings."

[*Lond. Chron.*] Simon, p. 47, 8, 9.

A Method of making Mead, that will be nearly as good as some foreign Wines.

"**M**Y first and best sort I make as follows. Of this I make generally a hogshead every year. To one hundred and twenty gallons of pure water, the softer the better, I put fifteen gallons of clarified honey. When the honey is well mixed with the water, I fill my copper, the same I use for brewing, which holds only sixty gallons, and boil it till it is reduced about a fourth part; I then draw it off, and boil the remainder of the liquor in the same manner. When this last is about a fourth part wasted, I fill up the copper with some of that which was first boiled, and continue boiling it, and, filling it up till the copper contains the whole of the liquor, or must; by which time it is of course half evaporated.

I must observe, that in boiling I never take off the scum; but, on the contrary, have it well mixed with the liquor, whilst boiling, by means of a jet.

When this is done, I draw it off into under-backs by a cock at the bottom of the copper, where I let it remain till it is only as warm as new milk. At this time I tun it up, and suffer it to ferment in the vessel, where it will form a thick head. As soon as it has done working, I stop it down very close, in order to keep the air from it as much as possible.

I keep this, as well as all my mead, in a cellar or vault, I have for the purpose, being very deep and cool, and the door shuts so close, as to keep out, in a manner, all the outward air; so that the liquor is always in the same temperature, being not at all affected by change of weather: and to this I attribute, in a great measure, the goodness of my mead.

Before I had this vault dug and made, I used to bury my casks deep in the ground, as the Romans served their wines, leaving them so buried three months at least. This, I found was of great service in mellowing the liquor; but it ruined my casks so, that I was in a few years tired of

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the practice, and made the vault above mentioned.

Another proportion I have of making mead is to allow eighty pounds of purified honey to one hundred and twenty gallons of soft water, which I manage in them a king, in all respects, like that first above mentioned; and it proves very pleasant, good, light drinking, and is by many preferred to the other, which is much richer, and has a fuller flavour; but at the same time it is more inebriating, and apt to make the head ach if drank in too large quantities: therefore, upon the whole, I imagine the last to be the proportion that makes the wholesomest liquor for common drinking, the other being rather, when properly preserved, a rich cordial, something like fine old malaga, which, when in perfection, is esteemed the best of the Spanish wines.

I chuse, in general, to have this liquor pure and genuine, though many love it best when it has an aromatic flavour:—Such mix elder, rosemary, and marjoram flowers with it, and use cinnamon, cloves, ginger, pepper, and cardamoms, in various proportions, according to their taste. Others put in a mixture of thyme, eglantine, marjoram, and rosemary, with various spices; but I do not approve this last practice at all; as green herbs are apt to make mead drink flat, and too many cloves, besides influencing it greatly in the taste, make it high coloured.

I never bottle my mead before it is half a year old, and when I do I take care to have it well corked, and keep it in the same vault wherein it stood whilst in the cask.

A RUSTICATED STUDENT.

Surry, Feb. 29, 1764.

Method of raising fine Strawberries, Gooseberries, and Currants.

"I plant them (Strawberries) in regular rows, on beds three feet wide. The soil I chuse for them is a good natural, fresh, rich loam, the less it requires of manure the better, the fruit being the sweeter and finer.

On each of these beds above mentioned, I plant three rows of plants, in quincunx order, at fifteen inches distance every way, and I rather chuse to plant them each on a little hillock, as it were, something in imitation of hops.

Between the beds are intervals of the same width.

My next care is, by frequent hoeing, to keep my plants as clear from weeds as possible, by which they are sure to be supplied with plenty of nourishment, a matter of great consequence, particularly when the fruit is set, as then they require most, and the weeds are also at that season most luxuriant: I therefore then stir the earth with the hoe often, which answers, as I said before, a double purpose.

I observe to keep my plants as clear as possible from runners; by which means my fruit is larger and sooner ripe, than it would otherwise be.

When my strawberry plants have borne fruit two successive years on the beds, I get the alleys, or intervals, dug up and prepared, into which I transplant them in the same manner they were planted in the first mentioned beds which then become in their turn the intervals.

Here they remain two years more, when I again remove them into fresh land prepared for the purpose, in this manner never letting them bear fruit more than two years in one spot.

I cannot easily describe to you the great benefit this method of management is of to the plants which are thereby greatly invigorated, and the fruit prodigiously improved, both in point of size and flavour, insomuch that they appear to be quite of a different nature from those of my neighbour who first furnished me with the plants.

I am not less careful with respect to gooseberries and currants, which under my management are both excellent fruits.

I generally cultivate these together in the same plantation, planting them alternately in rows, allowing each tree six feet space every way to grow in.

In the observations I have made on some of my neighbours gardens, I have long found that the principal cause of their having such wretched, crabbed, and small gooseberries and currants, was their suffering the trees to grow too thick and bushy; which means the fruit could not possibly enjoy benefit enough from the air and sun to be brought to a due state of maturity.

This induced me to try other methods, and I at length succeeded to

mination, by only keeping the trees thin of branches, by continually rubbing off the buds in the spring, and stirring the earth frequently about their roots during the course of the summer.

This method is very easy, very practicable, and very successful. Permit me, therefore, to recommend it to each of your readers as like these common sorts of fruit; though mine I assure you, are far beyond any that are in common to be met with.

I must not forget to tell you that in all these kinds of fruits, *viz.* strawberries, gooseberries, and currants, if the weather happens to be very dry just after they have blossomed, and the fruit is about to knit or set, I follow a watering or two, which I find to be always of very great benefit, occasioning them to bear much more plentifully than they would otherwise do.

My plants, being in such good heart, are seldom affected by the winter's frosts; yet if the north-easterly winds blow very sharp, I generally cover my strawberry beds thinly over with pease haulm, which I take away early in the spring.

As I am remarkably fond of strawberries, it is no wonder I should desire to keep them as long in bearing as possible; and to effect this, as I have a large number of plants, when they blow in the spring, I cause the blossoms to be picked off the plants of every other bed alternately. These plants are robbed of their early blossoms, in due time put forth others; and by this simple management I enjoy my favourite fruit almost all the summer and autumn, and have even gathered them at the begining of the month of October.

I mentioned above, that I keep my gooseberries and currant trees very thin of branches; yet lest I should not perfectly understand in this point, I will explain myself a little.

The first year after planting, I permit only three or four branches to stand on each tree: These encrease in degrees till about the third year, when there may be about twelve wide-spread branches on each tree; I scarcely suffer more and I take care to trim them in a position as horizontal as possible,

May, 1764.

as possible, for the motion of the sap being thereby retarded, they bear a larger burthen of fruit.

I have only, before I conclude, to tell you that I permit nothing to be sown, or planted, in the vacant spaces betwixt my gooseberry and currant trees: I have plenty of garden ground, and have no occasion to do it; besides, I think, it would hurt my fruit. I keep these spaces, however, always very clean from weeds. I am, &c."

Near Bury, Suffolk, Mar. 1, 1764.

A Method of preparing Peas for Hog-Meat, recommended.

" A FEW years ago I had a plentiful crop of peas on a ten acre piece, which lies near my house: When they were full podded and nearly ripe, I had them hooked in the usual manner; but before I could get them in, there came a heavy shower of rain, which wetted them through and through; and the dull heavy weather, with frequent showers, which followed, prevented their drying for a considerable time.

I caused the wads to be, from time to time, turned, to prevent the haulm from rotting; and at length, a few days sun-shine dried them enough to be inned; for as they lay hollow, the wind was greatly assistant to the operation.

Before I got them in, on examining some of the pods, I found that the peas were all sprouted to a considerable length: this was what I had expected, as I gave my crop over for lost, till after a little recollection, as the weather still continued fine I determined to thresh them in the field.

This was accordingly done; and the corn, after it was cast and ridelled to separate it from the rubbish, was dried on my malt-kiln.

When this operation was over, I began to reflect in what manner I should dispose of my peas, being sensible that they could not be proper for seed, and standing no chance of disposing of them to any advantage in the market.

At length, as it was then a time of war, and of course there was a great demand for pork for the use of the navy, I determined to buy in a considerable number of lean hogs, that I might by

their means consume this crop on my own premises, and in that manner make the most of it.

My expectations were more than answered, for I found, by repeated experience, that three bushels of the peas I have mentioned went nearly as far in fattening the hogs I bought, as four bushels got in dry and hard in the manner usually practised.

This discovery I made several years ago, and it has turned out to my advantage; for since that time I have been quite indifferent as to the weather in which my peas are hooked; being rather better pleased, as far as relates to them, with wet, than dry weather: but if the weather happens to be dry at the time they are ripe, I always cause as many as I want for feeding my hogs, which are not a few in a year, to be regularly malted in the same manner, nearly, as my barley: This management has, of late, succeeded very well with me, and I therefore intend to continue it.

Besides feeding my hogs with these malted peas, I have often given them to my horses, with which they agree very well, and are heartening food.

Turkeys will fatten apace on them also, and be fine meat.

I have applied my malted peas to many other uses, which I have not, at present, time to enumerate: But were they only used for feeding hogs and horses, it is still worth while to prepare some in this manner every year.

Rodings, Essex, April 2, 1764. A.K.
[Mus. Rus.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for March, p. 134. C. W. brings a charge of inaccuracy against the clergy in the administration of the holy communion, for want of due attention to the meaning of the rubrick in regard to the words *alms* or *oblations*. The inaccuracy complained of is not so much in the clergy, as in C. W. himself, who supposes the word *oblations* was inserted, when the first common-prayer-book was compiled, and on this he builds his charge; whereas it is a well-known fact, often observed by several

very eminent divines of the church of England, that it was not inserted till the last review in 1662, at which time *oblations*, for the benefit of the minister, were generally, if not almost universally, gone into disuse. It may be allowed him, that *alms* are gifts to the poor, and that *oblations* do sometimes import offerings, which belong to the minister, and it is on the footing of this distinction, that he advises the omission of the words *and oblations* in the prayer for the whole state of Christ's church, which advice I should be very sorry any of the clergy should follow, because the omission of them, as they are particularly directed to be used by a rubrick, might perhaps bring them under the lash of the law, and subject them to an indictment, on some of the acts of uniformity, for deviating from the prescribed form. But after all, *oblations* in this prayer refer to the elements of the bread and wine, which the minister, by the rubrick, just before is ordered to place himself on the table, and I have known some few clergy, in order the better to explain the meaning of the words to their congregation, when they pronounce the word *alms*, point with the hand to the basin containing the offerings, and at the word *oblations* to the elements.

I cannot better illustrate this point, than by a quotation from the late Dr. Sharpe's book on the rubricks and canons of the church of England, p. 91. In speaking of the rubricks, that are plain and express, he mentions one of them, that seems says he, to be the least regarded of any other. "It is the rubrick that stands immediately before the prayer for the church militant, which says, that *when there is a communion the priest shall then*, viz. before he offers up that prayer, *place upon the table so much bread and wine as he shall think sufficient*. This was put in at the last review, and an expression added in the prayer following, which is adapted to that particular action, for then, and not before, came in the word *oblations*, having immediate reference to that new order about placing *the bread and wine upon the table*. Which word, though commanded to be used by another rubrick in the margin, yet cannot be used in the plainly intended sense of it, unless the former rubrick

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about placing the bread and wine being complied with. Whether the bringing in this rite, and adding the word *alitius* to the prayer to suit with it, was proper in itself, and done upon sufficient reason, is not any part of my design to consider now: Though, I believe, that whosoever will be at the pains to look over the annotations of learned men upon the communion-office, will find something concerning both the expediency and antiquity of this rite worthy his attending to. But I here only considered the order itself as positive injunction capable of being complied with, ordinarily speaking, by any person, who has the honour to stand ministering at the Lord's table." I hope this is enough to clear the service book and clergy from any inaccuracy in this place, and for further satisfaction I refer to what the same author says in note p. 91, 92.

By inserting this, you will oblige a constant reader and an old correspondent.

East-Kent, Apr. 9, 1764.

N.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

YOUR Ramsgate protestant dissent, p. 127, who complains of a clergyman's refusing those of his persuasion as sponsors in baptism, would do well to consider, that *timus non est lex* is a standing maxim in law. It is true the title of the 29th canon seems to confine the signification of the canon itself to such persons only, who by reason of their tender age have not been admitted to communion, but since there are no restraining words in the body of the canon itself, it must be construed to comprehend all such, as are not really communicants, and none can be admitted as such, unless they have been confirmed, or are ready and desirous so to be. If a protestant dissenter will conform in these points, I believe no clergyman will refuse to admit him, but, till he does, he is disqualified by the laws of the realm. He will not allow the minister a power to enquire into the propriety of such matters, but, as he acknowledges, he may make proper search into the legality of them, hope, on recollection, he will allow

nothing wrong was done by the refusal of his friend, for he owns, he was no communicant, and therefore excluded by canon. By the place from whence this letter is dated, you may suppose me not a great many miles from Ramsgate, and yet I never heard of the affair but in your Magazine.

I am, &c.

N.

East-Kent, Apr. 9, 1764.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE following observation being a very accurate one, which I received from an ingenious friend at Truro in Cornwall, you are desired to insert in your next.

I am, your, &c. ACADEMICUS.
Oxford, April 17, 1764.

SIR, Truro, April 2, 1764.

FRIDAY and Saturday last being cloudy days, gave me great apprehensions that we should be deprived of observing the great solar eclipse; but, on my getting up on Sunday morning, I found, to my great satisfaction, the heavens clear and serene. I was very vigilant in observing before it came on, being furnished with a very good twenty-two inch reflecting telescope, and fixed by apparent time as under :

H. M. S.

Beginning	-	8	39	25
Greatest obs.	-	10	4	45
End	-	11	32	10
Duration	-	2	52	45
Digits eclipsed	-	10	d.	15

The beginning and end were likewise observed by persons in another house, very accurately; which agreeing exactly with mine, confirms the truth of both. Their instruments were a five feet Dolland's refractor and a reflector. The time was regulated as well by a true meridian line as by corresponding altitudes, taken the same day—I ordered a person to observe a very good thermometer capillary tube, and the variations were as follow :

H. D. S.

8 A.M.	45	7
9	46	3
10	47	1
11	47	3

Barometer 29 deg. 9 min.

I am, your, &c.

I i 2

M.

To

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE indulgence you have given me in your former Magazines, has induced me to send you the following solutions, which, if inserted in your next number, will lay an additional obligation on

Your constant reader,

And most obedient humble servant,

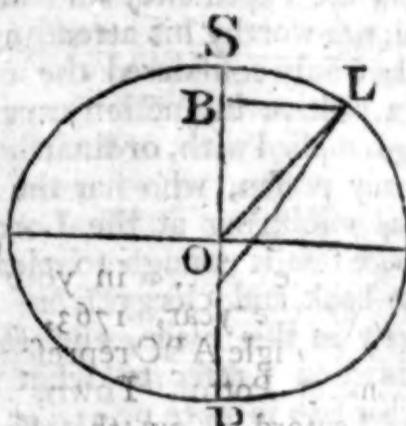
Exeter Coll. March 19, 1764.

VATUM ULTIMUS

Quest. I. in the Lond. Mag. for 1763, p. 685, answered.

Let ESAP represent the true spheroidal fig. of the earth, EA the equator, SP the axis, L London, and the two lines LM, LO, the two lines specified in the problem.—Put $S = \sin e$ of BOL which is known and $x = \sin e BLM$. Then by the property of the ellipsis, $SP^2 : AE^2 :: BO : BM$; and per trig. $BO : BM :: \tan g. BLO : \tan g. BLM$, whence by equality $SP^2 : AE^2 :: \tan g. BLO : \tan g. BLM$. Therefore by composition and division, $AE^2 + SP^2 : AE^2 - SP^2 :: \tan g. BLM + \tan g. BLO : \tan g. BLM - \tan g. BLO$, $:: \sin e BLM + \sin e BLO : \sin e BLM - \sin e BLO$. i. e. OLM . That is, putting $EA = a$ and $SP = b$, $a^2 + b^2 :: m + x : m - x$, whence by multiplying extremes and means $a^2m - b^2m + a^2x - b^2x = a^2m + b^2m - a^2x - b^2x$, or $2a^2x = 2b^2m$, therefore $x = \frac{b^2m}{a^2}$. And thus the $\triangle OLM$ also is known.

W. W. R.



Second Question, p. 685, answered.

PUT x and x^2 for the two bodies whose ratio are given, and let x be the swiftest body, and overtake x^2 ; put also a and b for the given velocities of x before and after the impact, c and d for those of x^2 ; then by a known theorem for velocities, $b = \frac{ax - ax^2 + 2cx^2}{x+x^2} :: bx + bx^2 = ax - ax^2 + 2cx^2$,

$$bx + ax - 2cx = a - b, \text{ and } x = \frac{a-b}{b+a-2c}.$$

W. W. R.

Question at p. 687, answered.

PUT x and y for the sine and cosine of half the $\angle CAD$,

$54 = a$, and $64 = b$; then per trig. $\frac{1}{2}(\text{rad.}) : a :: \frac{ax}{b} : \sin e$

$\frac{1}{2}(\text{rad.}) : x^2 - ax^2 = AD$. And $b : x :: a : \frac{ax}{b} = \sin e$

of $\angle ABC$. Now it is evident by means of the parallel lines that the $\triangle EBF$ is $= \triangle EAD$, therefore by subtraction we have,

$$\frac{ax}{b} + y - \frac{ax^2}{b} = \sin e \angle FCB;$$

$$\text{then } 1 : b :: \frac{ax}{b} + y - \frac{ax^2}{b} : ax^2 + y \sqrt{b^2 - a^2x^2}.$$

Now per quest. $AD + BF$ is a maximum, that is $ay^2 +$

$$y\sqrt{b^2 - a^2x^2}$$
 or by substitution $ay^2 + y\sqrt{b^2 - a^2 + a^2y^2} = a^2y^2 + y\sqrt{b^2 - a^2 + a^2y^2}$

$=$ a max. which fluxed and reduced the value of y is easily determined.

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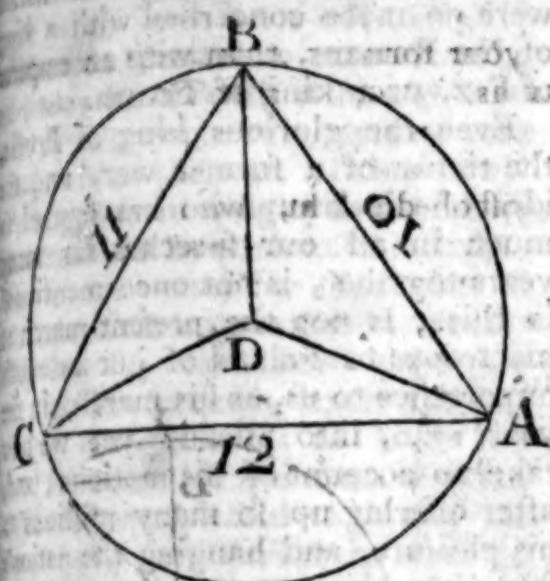
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To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.



SIR,
BY the question in your Appendix B for the year, 1763, p. 682, the above triangle ABC represents the situations of Potton Town, St. Neots, and Bedford: Now the triangle ABC being inscribed within the circle BCA, then D the center, or the house, will be equidistant from C B and A. Now by a known problem in trigonometry the $\angle A B C$ will be $69^\circ 45' 18''$; then according to Euclid, book iii. prob. 30. the $\angle A B C \times 2$ will be $= \angle C D A$, then $180^\circ - \angle A D C = 49^\circ 58' 46'' \div 2 = \angle D A C =$ to $\angle D C A$, because the lines AD and CD are equal. Therefore as the sine of the $\angle D$: the log. A C 12 miles \therefore sine of the $\angle A C D$. to the log. of A D = 6 miles 132 poles $\frac{16}{100} =$ to CD = BD.

Your constant reader,

J. HELDER.

Bedford, Feb. 26, 1764.

WESTMINSTER RACES.

1762—OCTOBER MEETING.

Lord Bute's *Favourite* (the noted Scotch Stallion) won the King's Plate; beating Mr. Pitt's famous horse *Guide* (who had won several plates in different parts of England) and Lord Temple's bald-faced mare *Moll-Gawky*.

Bets before starting — *Favourite* against the field.

1763—SPRING MEETING. Noblemen and Gentlemen's Great Subscription.

Lord Bute's dun horse, *Treasurer* 1st
Lord Holland's black horse, *Pay-*
master 2d

- Lord Halifax's brown mare, *Falconer* 3d
- Sir F. Dashwood's sorrel horse,
Redstreak 4th
- Duke of Newcastle's grey horse,
Smuggler, aged, fell lame in running
- Marquis of Rockingham's *Swiss* dr.
- Lord Ashburnham's *Ranger* dit.
- Lord Kinnoul's *Lancaster*, distanced, owing to his being rode in a *Pelham-Bit*.
- Duke of Devonshire's *Old Whig* ran out of the course.
- Henry Bilson Legge's *Southampton* paid forfeit.
- Mr. Wilkes's horse, *Liberty*, rode by himself, took the lead at starting; but being pushed hard by Mr. Bishop's black gelding, *Privilege*, fell down at the Devil's Ditch, and was no where.

1763—OCTOBER MEETING.

KING'S PLATE.

- Duke of Bedford's Horse, *President* 1st
- George Grenville's *Gentle Shepherd* 2d
- Lord Sandwich's *Jemmy Twitcher* 3d
- Lord Egmont's *King John* 4th
- Charles Townshend's horse, *Trimmer*, ran on the wrong side of the post.

Mr. Pitt's bay horse, *Guide*, was in training for this match, and expected to enter at the post, but went off.

General A'Court's horse, *Major*, Col. Barre's *Governor*, and General Conway's *Dragoon*, paid forfeit.

Great expectations from Lord Shelburne's *Colt*, but he ran resty; and 'tis supposed he will not start any more. Some knowing-ones, who had backed him for a considerable sum, were taken in deep.

Mr. Luther's colt, four years old, weight 8 ft. 4 lb. beat Mr. Conyer's *Freebold*, aged, weight 9 ft. — 'Twas observed at starting, that *Freebold* carried too much weight. However, it is thought he would have won the heat, had not a person, belonging to one of the public offices, crossed the course whilst he was running.

The Sweepstakes, over the Duke's course, was won hollow by Lord Albemarle's *Havanna* from a great many others. But disputes having arisen, whether or not *Havanna* was duly qualified, part of the money is detained in the hands of the clerk of the course.

APRIL

APRIL 21.

The second great match was decided between the two famous Persian horses, Mr. Sullivan's *Leader*, and Lord Clive's *Nabob*. Though *Leader* won at the former meeting, yet he barely saved his distance this time.—'Tis said this remarkable difference in his running, was owing to his having changed his rider.

Odds at starting—Six to four on *Leader*.

A true copy of the race list.

Witness my hand,

[Pub. Adv.] H E B E R, jun.

To the P R I N T E R, &c.

Lewes, April 23, 1764.

OUR politicians here are greatly disappointed in the king's speech: I own myself one of them; but instead of complaining in secret, had rather express my objections, in hope that they may be removed.

The chief cause of our dislike is, that the speech contains no sort of news, and has not a word of foreign politics from the beginning to the end of it. All is the language of a dead calm, in which we seem to be quite secure within ourselves.

Is it possible then, that for these thirty years past, we should have been spending an hundred millions of money upon those great and interesting points, of the maintainance of the pragmatic sanction; of the Queen of Hungary's dominions in their totality; of the system of Germany, and the liberties of the empire? and that they should now not one of them be worthy of the smallest notice? Was it not the chief employment of the great ministers of the late reign to treat with, cajole and bribe the several German courts? And so lately as after a treaty at Hanover in the year 1750, did we not, for three years together, pay our money to the electors of Saxony and of Bavaria, beside a douceur to the elector palatine, to buy their votes, which they did not give, for the election of a king of the Romans? and yet they are now doing it at their own time, and in their own way, without staying to take from us a single shilling: Nay the electors are actually met at Frankfort; and his majesty does not so much as tell his

parliament that they are chusing; as the interest of a commercial nation were no more concerned with a king of the Romans, than with an emperor of Fez, or a king of Tetuan.

Even the glorious king of Prussia, the terror of a former war, and the idol of the late, who has figured much in all our speeches for many years together, is not once mentioned in this. Is not the present march of his troops to Poland of just as much importance to us, as his march, in the year 1740, into Silesia? yet we not take no account of his motions; and after offering up so many millions to his pleasure, and hanging the nation's fate upon him, we now seem to think no more of him than he ever did of us; and regard the great champion of protestantism no more than if he had professed himself a direct Atheist.

Our navy, indeed, we are told, is kept in a respectable condition. But lost to all the generous views of former statesmen, who would have sent our fleets any where, and about anything to carry a king to Italy, or to fetch him back again; to fight a battle or to give a crown, in order to please or displease an emperor for our humour; we now seem to be contracting ourselves within a narrow scheme of politics; and to imagine that English fleets are made only to guard our coasts, and to protect our own commerce and plantations.

Mention is made in the speech, and our ministers seem to value themselves upon, uniting the interests of the most distant possessions of the crown. But what is this more than what common sense would dictate to any man? And how tame a thought, compared with the extended plans of former ministers, whose great geniuses prompted them to unite the interests and the purses of all the king's subjects with Pandours and Uhlans, and spent the profits of our colonies in putting shirts upon the back of Croats and Warasdiners?

Even the electorate itself, how well soever it may be administered by its own government, is not once mentioned by his majesty to his English parliament. Now, sir, could the good men of the last reign have annually spent in the defence of this sacred land more than twice

twice the value of all the moveable in it if they had thought that it might safely have been left to itself? The speech takes no care about it, leaves the French just as able to lay off every acre of it, as they were at the year of the war. Other ministers might have taught his majesty, the use to be made of this country, to raise money for that: But so have these men learned their business, that we have been publickly told, that his majesty, upon the appointing commissioners to settle the several demands of our late German enemies, was pleased to signify his desire, that justice should be done to our German court but that favour would be shewn to none.

But what we think the most extraordinary of all is, that though this is the second session of the peace, and has been a pretty long one too, yet his majesty, now at the end of it, does tell his parliament, that he is tired of it, and wants to get away to Hanover. Any of the great ministers of the reign, for the good of their country, would have carried him out of it, that they might have had him entirely to themselves, and by intriguing with German ministers abroad would have supplanted any rivals at home: leading him into subsidiary treachery, might have made themselves the necessary for the defence of them: his majesty might have held a council at Hanover, and out-shone all other princes; that would have given us something to talk of. Or he might have taken a pique against any of them, and listened to a proposal of parcelling out his dominions; that would have raised us something to talk about.

But of any of these enlarged views of his speech does not afford us the prospect. On the contrary, the air of it breathes the language of mere content and ease, and looks as if his majesty himself had nothing to do, but to stay with his people, to be happy; and as if he would let them place their happiness at his disposal, and think in the same manner.

Deaf, sir, are our doubts about the truth which we should be glad to receive your assistance in clearing up;

for though I cannot resign the judgment of my own understanding to any ministerial dictates, yet I reckon it a more desirable state of mind; and for the preservation of my own ease and good-humour, I would rather wish to think well, than to think ill of the government I live under.

[Gazetteer.]

Curious extracts from Burn's History of the Poor Laws.

"IN the rating of wages, It is set forth, how much by the day shall be taken by tillers, and other coverers of fern and straw, and their knaves.—The Saxon *knapa*, or *knafa*, signifies a servant. And the thatchers to this day have an instrument that holds their straw, which they call a *knapa*. What is observable here is, the generous notions entertained by our ancestors, with respect to an action base and ignoble. They would not suppose it to belong to a freeman, but appropriated it to the inferior rank of people. A *knavish* action was such as was fit only for one of the meaner servants. A *villain* was a degree lower than the thatcher's servant; for he was the drudge of his lord, not even susceptible of property in many cases, but was himself of the goods and chattels of his master. Therefore an offence, accompanied with extraordinary aggravation, was termed *villainous*. As much as to say, iniquity degrades a man, and ranks him among the vulgar.—So a man who was devoid of courage and consequently unfit for the military profession, was denominated a *cow-herd* (for that, most probably, is the genuine etymology of what, we now call *coward*).—On the other hand, these inferior persons were not behind hand with the great men (for there never wanted humour even amongst the common people): If a man was half an idiot, or remarkably deformed in body; they would style him *My Lord*. And by way of ridicule of their jovialness and hospitality, when a man was in liquor, they would call him *as drunk as a lord*.—These, and many other like expressions and customs, which have come down to our days, were originally feudal, having relation to the military institution, and the distinction betwixt lord and vassal."

And

"And hereit is observable upon the subject of cloathing, how the restrictions as to the goodness or quantity of cloth in their garments, vanished by degrees, as manufactures increased; until, at length, in queen Elizabeth's reign, the current received a contrary direction, and the wearing of the manufacturers was enjoyed: Concerning which, the first act that hath occurred, is that 13 Eliz. c. 19. by which it is required, that every person above the age of six years (except maidens, ladies, and gentlewomen; and lords, knights, and gentlemen of 20 marks a year) shall wear upon the sabbath, and holiday, upon their head, one cap of wool, knit, thicked, and dressed in England, on pain of 3s. 4d. The form of which cap may be seen in some of the pictures of those days.

And here curiosity will suggest certain reflections upon that noble subject of painting. Why are persons pictured in Grecian or Roman habits and in such habits as never were worn in any age? Would it not be infinitely more entertaining, to see every person drawn in his own proper dress? It would be a work becoming the pencil of a skilful artist, from such paintings as may be yet found, from history, from acts of parliament, and other sumptuary laws, to exhibit a series of persons, of both sexes, in the habits of their respective ages, at proper intervals."

A Letter from Paris.

THE following literary anecdote has lately engaged the attention of the curious in this metropolis. There has been lately printed at a private press, and handed about here, a little *Brochure*, under the title of "A Letter to Dr. Brocklesby, and two Cards to Dr. Heberden and Mr. Hawkins,"

The Letter is as follows:

Great George-street, Monday,
Dec. 19, 1763.

Dear Sir,

I have the favour of your letter, and of the paper enclosed. I think you are rather deficient in politeness, that you do not congratulate your friend on the new and singular honour done him by the house of commons, in appointing a physician and surgeon to attend me. The lords

set them such an example, by ordering the *physician* and *surgeon* of member of the other house to the bar, to be examined concerning his state of health. I had before received other unmerited obligation from their lordships, and the old friendship of lord Sandwich, though I was rather put to the blush by publishing to the world what they pretended was found (perhaps put) among the things stolen from me. If a man makes a private *Essay on Woman*, should the world see it? Is a treatise against the spleen, or the *tedium vi* so dangerous as now to become a fit crime for the cognizance of our present C——l rulers, or rather In—— Has the nasty, gummy, blubbering over-grown boy of a lord, barbarous and blustering as the north; has likewise received his order to denounce to the commons a laughable poem a horrid crime to make all good christians shudder? Are the most wretched and impious lines to be forged, than work, which idolizes the whole may be brought into judgment before the *crafty Scot*, who never loved a woman, and who——

This last act of the commons seems almost to perfect the scene, and quite overwhelms me with gratitude. I though I am a young member, I can not but observe and lament, that ancient, established forms of Parliament have, in the present case, been laid aside as if order had taken leave of the house with good old Onslow. The course of business has always been, that affairs of importance should previously go to a committee, to have full and fair discussion, and afterwards the house receives, and duly weighs the report of the committee. The fair you have mentioned is of so much real consequence, that it should (in my poor opinion) have been referred to two committees. First, it should be referred to the committee of ways and means, to contrive how the state physician and surgeon can get into my house. Secondly, to the committee of supply, to vote fees due to the gentlemen for their attendance; but I have public occasions so much at heart, (though I make no parade of it) that I will save the nation this expence; for I will not suffer either of them to enter my doors.

The commons, like true cowards,

— 139 —



Dress set
place 4
on to the other
of the last

Nut Cracker.*An Eagle.**Red beaked
Toucan.**Green & Red
Parrot of
China.*

people, seem to have an overflowing of kindness for me, which is very apt to forfeit; and yet, like the others, sometimes, in the same moment, they fall in a point of good-breeding, even to one of their own members. The *last* desires Dr. Heberden and Mr. Hawkins to come to me, but forgot to desire me to receive them, and I most certainly will not.

Surely, my dear sir, this matter has been too lightly determined upon by the *honourable house*. It is pretty well known that I have already a *physician* and *surgeon*, whose characters the foul breath of slander never reached, and whom I confide in and love. Why should I admit any others? Am I to consent to an unjust slur upon gentlemen, with whom I have all the reason in the world to be satisfied? Shall I concur in suffering party madmen to fix a vile suspicion, where I know that it ought not to rest? I will never countenance so shameful a proceeding. Honour, justice, gratitude, private friendship, equally forbid it.

My brother members seem quite wild in their rage. They would force a *physician* and *surgeon* upon me, when I have one of each already, and they forget that my dear friend and *chaplain* CHURCHILL has left me for some time. Would it not therefore have looked better, if these obliging friends had shewn some regard to my *spiritual* concerns: and had ordered their own *chaplain*, the very learned brother of the very conscientious merchant, and of the very acute S—, to attend me; or they might perhaps have prevailed on good Mr. Kidgell. He is so ready to every laudable (and lucrative) work, he would not, I believe, have hesitated. You might, in time, have had observations on my conversion and apostasy, though I hope not in a way to make you doubt of the whole; at least you would have been sure of a *series of letters* in the *Ledger*, the profits to be divided between the said Kidgell and his partner Mac Faden, according to the said Kidgell's former plan. I think the lords too ought to have considered this important point of *chaplainship*, and lord S—, or lord Le D—, or some other pious lord, should have moved to send me a *diplomatic delegation* of the B— of G—.

May, 1764.

* Ask of the learn'd the way? the learn'd are blind;
That way a W— could never find.

I have been said to have doubts. I really have none. If I had, that *orthodox* B— would surely be able to remove them, only I should fear that for every one of mine he carried away, he would leave ten of his own behind with me. I might likewise be treated with quaint persuasives to *continence*. It could never come more *apropos*, nor with a greater probability of success; for that cold, frozen virtue of *chastity*, the virtue of age, not of youth, seems likely to be as much my portion the rest of this year, as it has been the pedant's through every year of his life.* His virtue is fixed as in a frost, beyond all the powers of genial spring, or a most luscious wife; mine I trust will thaw, melt, and resolve itself into sprightly dew, long before the first breath of Zephyr.

After all, my dear doctor, I might, I believe, admit the state-physician and surgeon without any danger of a *Russian haemorrhoidal colic*; but I will not do any thing on *compulsion*, Hal. I do not suspect either of them in the least to resemble a *Talbot*, a *Martin*, a *Forbes*, or a *Dun*. On the contrary, they are both amiable men, and therefore I wish you would bring them here to dinner as soon as I get a little better, for at present if they came, I should fear they would place themselves, by *authority*, one on the right, and the other on the left hand of their poor patient, and, like Sancho's doctor with his wand, forbid my tasting any thing I ogled, or rather squinted at.

I am alone: if you are disengaged, I wish you to come here at four, and I will give you half my boiled chicken. We never can want food for laughter, while, in the phrase of the *Sly Fox*, G—. G— He has the conduct of the house of commons.

I am ever, my dear sir,

Your affectionate humble servant,
JOHN WILKES.

[N. B. The two cards have already appeared in our Magazine for 1763, p. 627.)

DESCRIPTION of UNCOMMON BIRDS, Plate I.

1. THE Nut-cracker is about the size of a Jack-daw; the wing, when closed, measures seven inches, the bill K k is

Essay on Woman, Ep. iv. 1, 19.

is two inches in length, it is rounded at the tip when looked at from above, and of a black colour. The nostrils are covered with whitish feathers, which point forward from the head, and continue in a white line from the base of the bill to the eyes, on each side. The feathers of the head, neck and body, are dark brown, somewhat inclining to red, and those on the lower side of the head, breast, and beginning of the back have each of them a triangular white spot at their tips, the sharper angle pointing upwards. The wings are black, with triangular white spots, on the lesser covert feathers only. The covert feathers on the inside of the wings are so deeply tipped with white, that their dusky bottoms are almost hid; and three or four of the middle gills of the wings, have each a longish white spot about the middle of their inner webs. The tail is composed of twelve feathers, of a black colour, all having white tips. The legs feet and claws are black.

2. The Eagle. The black Eagle is twice as big as a Raven, the jaws and eyelids of a darkish red colour, with few or no feathers upon them, and the eyes are hazel. On the middle of the back there is a large white spot, mixed with red feathers, which as it approaches the rump becomes entirely of a darkish red. The legs are feathered down a little below the knees and the remaining naked part is red, and the talons are very long. Of Eagles there are several kinds besides the black, as the Golden Eagle, Egyptian, white tailed, vulturine, sea, white tailed of Hudson's bay, spotted, crested of Brasil, white tailed of Brasil, bald, ring-necked, crowned, and golden ring-tailed, Eagles.

3. The red beaked Toucan, is of the bigness of a common tame pigeon, and shaped like a jack-daw, with a large head to support its monstrous bill, which from the angles of the mouth to its point is six inches and a half, and its height or width, in the thickest part, a little more than two. Its thickness, near the head, is one inch and a quarter, and is a little arched or rounded along the top of the upper mandible; the under side is also, round the upper mandible, round its base, and its up-

per part of a bright yellow, and its sides of a red or scarlet colour, as is the lower mandible, except at its base which is purplish, and the sides are quite black. A black list passes almost round its bill, near the base, which separates the red from the other colours. The hinder part of the neck, back, wings, tail, belly and thighs are black, and the under side of the head, the throat and the beginning of the breast are white. Between the white on the breast and black on the belly, is a space of red feathers, in the form of a new moon, with its points upwards. The legs, feet, and claws, are of an ash colour and the toes stand like those of parrots, two before and two behind.

4. The green and red Parrot, of China, is of the size of a middling hen, and the upper mandible of the bill is red at its base, and inclining to yellow at the point, which is pretty much hook-ed, and has an angle on each side. The lower mandible is black and the nostrils are placed between the feathers of the head, and the base of the bill; there being no skin over the base, as is common in most of the parrot kind. It is also singular in having the feathers continued close to the eyes. The circles round the pupils of the eyes, are of a bright orange colour, and the head, neck, back, covert feathers of the wings, the breast, belly, and upper side of the tail are all of a beautiful deep green. The sides under the wings and the inner covert feathers of the same are red; which redness on the sides appears outwardly down the sides of the breast and belly. The greater quills or beam feathers of the wings, are of a fine blue; as are also those of the first row of the covert feathers above them. The edge or border of the wing above, that falls on the breast, is likewise blue. The inside of the quills, and the under side of the tail, are of a dark brown or blackish colour; and the tips of the tail feather, on the under side, are of a yellowish brown. The thighs and coverts beneath the tail, are green, and the legs, feet, and claws, are black. The toes are two forwards, and two backwards, as in other parrots. It is a very rare bird.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

ELEGY, should assist
By Mr. SHENSTONE.

He complains how soon the pleasing Novelty of
Life is over. To Mr. J—.

Ah me, my friend ! it will not, will not
Abandon [ful eyes !
This fairy scene, that cheats our youth ;
The charm dissolves ; th' aerial music's past ;
The banquet ceases, and the vision flies.
What are the splendid forms, the rich per-
fumes, [done ?
Where the gay tapers, where the spacious
Vanish'd the costly pearls, the crimson plumes,
And we, delighted, left to wander home !
Vain now are books, the sage's wisdom vain !
What has the world to bribe our steps at-
tire ?

Int reason learns by study'd laws to reign,
The weaken'd passions, self-subdu'd, obey.
Since has the sun seven annual courses roll'd,
Since thrown the whole that fortune can
Supply ;
And not the miser so caref'd his gold,
As I, for what it gave, was heard to sigh.
On the world's stage I wish'd some sprightly
part ;
To deck my native fleece with tawdry lace ;
Twas life, 'twas taste, and—oh my foolish
heart !
Substantial joy was fix'd in pow'r and place,
In you, ye works of art ! allor'd mine eye,
The breathing picture, and the living stone ;
Th' gold, tho' splendour, heav'n and fate
Deny, [own !
" Yet might I call one Titian stroke my
Suit with the charms of fame, whose lovely
Spoil, [pride,
The wreath, the garland, fire the poet's
Lumin'd my lamp, consum'd the midnight
oil—

But soon the paths of health and fame di-
ffered too I pray'd, 'twas nature form'd the
prays,
To grace my native scenes, my rural home ;
To set my trees express their planter's care,
And gay, on Attic models, raise my dome.
Ah now 'tis o'er, the dear delusion's o'er !
A fragrant breezless air becalms my soul,
And aspiring candidate no more,
I turn the palm, before I reach the goal.
O youth ! enchanting stage, profusely blest !
With ev'n obtrusive courts the frolic mind ;
Or health neglectful, yet by health careft ;
Circles of favour, yet secure to find :
Then glows the breast, as opening roses fair ;
More free, more vivid than the linnet's
wing ;
Light as light, transparent ev'n as air,
Tender as buds, and lavish as the spring.

Not all the force of manhood's active might,
Not all the craft to subtle age assign'd,
Not science shall extort that dear delight,
Which gay delusion gave the tender mind.
Adieu soft raptures ! transports void of care !
Parent of raptures, dear deceit, adieu !
And you, her daughters, pining with despair,
Why, why so soon her fleeting steps pursue !
Tedium again to curse the drizzling day !
Again to trace the wint'ry tracts of snow !
Or, sooth'd by vernal airs, again survey
The self-same hawthorns bud, and cow-
slips blow !
O life ! how soon of ev'ry bliss forlorn !
We start false joys, and urge the devious
race :
A tender prey ; that chears our youthful
morn,
Then sinks untimely, and defrauds the
chace.

NANCY of the VALE.

A BALLAD.

By the same.

*Nerine Galatea ! thymo mibi duleor Hyblea !
Candidior cygnis, bederâ formosior alba !*

THE western sky was purpled o'er
With every pleasing ray,
And flocks reviving felt no more
The sultry heats of day :
When, from an hazle's artless bower,
Soft-warbled Strephon's tongue !
He blest the scene, he blest the hour,
While Nancy's praise he sung.

" Let fops with fickle falsehood range
The paths of wanton love,
While weeping maids lament their change,
And sadden every grove :
But endless blessings crown the day

I saw fair Elham's dale !
And every blessing find its way
To Nancy of the Vale !

'Twas from Avona's banks the maid
Did us'd her lovely beams ;
And every shining glance display'd
The naiad of the streams.

Soft as the wild-duck's tender young,
That float on Avon's tide ;
Bright as the water-lily sprung,
And glittering near its side.

Fresh as the bordering flowers, her bloom,
Her eye, all mild to view ;
The little halcyons azure plume
Was never half so blue.

Her shape was like the reed so sleek,
So taper, strait, and fair ;
Her dimpled smile, her blushing cheek,
How charming sweet they were !

Far in the winding vale retir'd,
This peerless bud I found;
And shadowing rocks, and woods conspir'd
To fence her beauties round.
That nature in so lone a dell,
Should form a nymph so sweet!
Or fortune to her secret cell
Conduct my wandering feet!
Gay lordlings sought her for their bride,
But she would never incline:
"Prove to your equals true," she cry'd,
As I will prove to mine."—
'Tis Strenuous, on the mountain's brow,
Has won my right good will;
To him I gave my plighted vow,
With him I'll climb the hill."
Struck with her charms and gentle truth,
I clasp'd the constant fair;
To her alone I gave my youth,
And vow my future care.
And when this vow shall faithless prove,
Or I those charms forego;
The stream that saw our tender love,
That stream shall cease to flow!"

E L E G Y in M A Y D A Y.
Occasioned by its giving Date to the Coffin of
Franks, no. 5110 May A

UNCERTAIN April quits the low'ring sky,
Fair Nature wears again her gayer robe,
And jocund May, bedeckt with many a flow'r,
Succeds to rule again the laughing globe.
Ah! now no more we greet thy glad approach,
No more, sweet month, thy op'ning beau-
But mourn, expiring 'midst a thousand sighs,
The happy liberty of better days.
Thy inauspicious dawn has first beheld
The fatal blow which privilege receives;
In sad remembrance droop each beauteous flow'r,
Strew'd be the ground with early falling leaves.
Where wast thou, God of Love? where fled
thy steps,
When senates pass'd the cruel sad decree;
When they combin'd, with heavy tax to load
Each gassing letter, now no longer free?
For most thy vot'ries, Love, the change shall
feel;
No more the faithful paper hastens to bear
The secret intercourse of ardent vows,
Till mark unwelcome stains its surface fair,
Unless, perchance, by member superscrib'd
With whole direction free the billet flies;
But who shall chuse such secrets to impart,
Or shew his mistress to another's eyes?
Perhaps, in senatorial pride profound,
He too, intreated, many a murmur makes;
Shall much complain of labour now increas'd
And grudge his trouble, e'en for lovesakes.

Ces'd then the happy means of converse sweet,
When distant counties faithful lovers part;
The frequent letter, frequent charge awaits,
And free no more the feelings of the heart.
Mourn this, ye maids, that wont with annual step
Joyful to trip it o'er the London street;
Mourn this, who now around th' high tap'ring pole
With lighter foot prepare the ground to beat.
No more the varied wreath of flowers cull'd,
On high, shall beautify the rural scene;
Th' uplifted load no more of massy plate,
Bedeckt with chearful ornament, beseen.
In black alone, with solemn pace advance,
Ye youths, a mournful garland now be borne;
And this, while sorrow'd measure strike the
Heap'd up, let many unusefus frank adorn.
Still each returning year let mourning mark
The hated dawn of this once joyful day;
Till welcome letters once again are free,
Still celebrate no more the month of May.

VERSES wrote in HAGLEY-PARK.

Wand'ring at ease o'er these enchanting plains,
Where Nature deck'd by Art triumphant
Thy genius, Lyttelton! we all admire,
With clastic taste improv'd, and Mantuan fire
Those rural scenes which Maro's pencil drew,
Rais'd by thy skill agaist salute our view.
In this blyst * bow'r methinks I see thee stand
The graces and the muses hand in hand;
Whilst Maro's shade serenely seems to rise,
Views the sweet prospect with enraptur'd eyes;
And thy lov'd Thompson quits th'Elysian choir
To haunt these walks where once he tun'd his
Nature applauding smiles—and all allow,
That what was Tempe once, is Hagley now!

May 2, 1764.

Sent with a Piece of painted flowered Silk
Lady Charles Spencer, who had said for
low in Pocket, and could not afford to buy
herself.

By the Right Hon. Lady TEMPLE.

SINCE the times are so bad, and are growing worse, [your pur-
You may call this your own, without sinkin'
The nymphs and the fauns say the patter
new, [not to haue] and used to be
And that Flora's gay pencil design'd it, is true
It was finish'd and destin'd for beauty's
queen; [not to be] and used to be
So to whom it belongs is most easily seen,
Tho' flow'rets soon wither, yet these will ne
die, [not to be] and used to be
When fading, reviv'd by a beam from you

You only breathe on them they'll fill the whole room
With sweets far surpassing Arabia's perfume.
Refuse not this trifle, your title is clear,
And Spencer will gouch it, tho' married a year.

VERSE TO LADY ISABELLA STANHOPE.

A N aspect sweet, a courtly mien,
A sprightly Isabella seen,
Already we admire!
Then in her tend'rest years she warms,
When shall her increasing charms
Set every heart on fire.
The wond'rous beauties which we trace,
Magnis'd in the Fitzroy race,
And which but few adorn;
Her begin so much to shine,
Isma another * Caroline,
Like her, so conquer, born.

THE SPIRIT OF CONTRADICTION.

A TALE. By R. LLOYD, M. A.

T HE very silliest things in life,
Create the most material strife.
One scarce will suffer a debate,
Will oft produce the bitterest hate.
"You say—I say 'tis not."
—Why you grow warm—and I am hot,
We each alike with passion glows,
And words come first, and after, blows.
Friend Jerkin had an income clear,
Some fifteen pounds, or more, a year,
And rented, on the farming plan,
Goods at much greater sums per ann.
Man of consequence, no doubt,
Had all his neighbours round about:
Man of frank and open mind,
Is honest to be much refin'd,
Would smoke his pipe and tell his tale,
Good song and drink his ale.
His wife was of another mould;
She was neither young nor old;
Her features strong, but somewhat plain;
Her air not bad, but rather vain;
Her temper neither new nor strange,
Woman's, very apt to change;
But the most hated was conviction,
But the most lov'd flat contradiction.
A charming housewife ne'ertheless;
Tell me a thing she could not dress,
Sauces, hashes, pickles, puddings, pies,
Right came amiss—she was so wise.
Who, bred twenty miles from town,
Brought a world of breeding down,
Cumberland had seldom seen
Wife's wife with such a mein;
She could not bear the sound of dame;
—Mistress Jerkin was her name.
She could harangue with wond'rous grace
In gowns and mobs, and caps and lace;
Though the ne'er adorn'd his brows,
Had a vast contempt for spouse,
Being one who took no pride,
Was a deal too countryfied:

Such were our couple man and wife;
Such were their means and ways of life.

Once on a time, the season fair,
For exercise and cheerful air,
It happen'd in his morning's roam
He kill'd his birds, and brought them home.

—Here, Cicely, take away my gun—
How shall we have these starlings done?

—Done? what my love? Your wits are wild;
Starlings, my dear; they're thrushes, child.
Nay now but look, consider, wife,
They're starlings—No—upon my life,
Sure I can judge as well as you,
I know a thrush and starling too;
Who was it shot them, you or I?
They're starlings—thrushes—ounds you lie.
Pray, Sir, take back your dirty word,
I scorn your language as your bird;
It ought to make a husband blush,
To treat a wife so 'bout a thrush.
Thrush, Cicely!—Yes—a starling—No,
The lie again, and then a blow.
Blows carry strong and quick conviction,
And mar the pow'r of contradiction.

Peace soon ensu'd, and all was well,
It were imprudence to rebel,
Or keep the ball up of debate
Against these arguments of weight.

A year roll'd on in perfect ease,
'Twas as you like, and what you please,
'Till in its course and order due,
Came March the twentieth, fifty-two,
Quoth Cicely, this charming life,
No tumults now, no blow, no strife.
What fools we were this day last year!
Lord, how you beat me then, my dear!—
—Sure it was idle and absurd
To wrangle so about a bird;
A bird not worth a single rush—
A starling—no my love, a thrush,
That I'll maintain—that I'll deny.

—You're wrong, good husband—wife, you lie.

Again the self-same wrangle rose,
Again the lie, again the blows.
Thus every year (true man and wife)
Ensues the same domestic strife.
Thus every year their quarrel ends,
They argue, fight, and buss, and friends;
"Tis starling, thrush, and thrush, and starling;
You dog, you b—; my dear, my darling.

Two Pieces by Dean Swift, not published in
his Works.

A PORTRAIT from the LIFE.
COME sit by my side, while this picture
I draw:

In chattering a magpie, in pride a jackdaw,
A temper the devil himself could not bridle,
Impertinent mixture of busy and idle;
As rude as a bear, as mule half so crabbed,
She swills like a sow, and she breeds like a rabbit;
An housewife in bed, at table a flattern,
For all an example, for no one a pattern.

New

* Lady Caroline her eldest sister.

Now tell me, friend Thomas[†], Ford, Grat[‡]
ten[†], and merry Dan[‡].
Has this any likeness to good Madam Sheridan?

A Satirical Elegy on the Death of a late famous General.

HIS grace! impossible! what, dead!
Of old age too, and in his bed!
— And could that mighty warrior fall,
And so inglorious, after all?
Well, since he's gone, no matter how,
The last loud trump must wake him now;
And trust me, as the noise grows stronger,
He'll wish to sleep a little longer,
But could he be indeed so old?
As by the news-papers we are told,
Threescore, I think is pretty high.
"Twas time, in conscience, he should die;
This world he cumber'd long enough,
He burnt his candle to a snuff,
And that's the reason some folks think
He left behind so great a stink.
Behold his funeral appears,
Nor widows sighs, nor orphans tears,
Wont at such times each heart to pierce,
Attend the progress of his bier,
But what of that, his friends may say,
He had those honours in his day;
True to his post and his pride,
He made them weep before he dy'd.

Come hither, all ye empty things,
Ye bubbles rais'd by breath of kings,
Who float upon the tide of state,
Come hither, and behold your fate!
Let pride be taught by this rebuke,
How very mean a thing's a d—ke;
From all his ill got honours flung,
Turn'd to that dirt, from whence he sprung!

On the late Famous Contest at Cambridge.

THE professors both, with solemn face,
Declare their Cambridge void of grace:
What then must next beset them?
Should Hardwicke not elected be,
And S——h have the steward's see,
The devil sure will maul them.

BY R. G. R. A. M.

On the sudden Migration of those celebrated
Champions of Religion and Liberty, the Rev.
Mr. K——, and J. W——, Esq. (See the
Chronologer.)

WHEN faction was loud, and when
parties ran high,
Religion and Liberty join'd in the cry;
But, O grief of grief! in the midst of the
fray,
Religion and Liberty both ran away. E. G.

BY R. B. U. S.

TO three fourths of a place, which screens
many a thief,
Add part of a building, where the sick find
These, duly united, immediate declare
The name of a lady, I highly revere.

• Dr. Sheridan.

† The Dean's Friend.

‡ Mr. Dan. Jackson.

Spoken extempore by a young Lady of seventeen, seeing his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange dressed in Purple and Silver.

B E HOLD a bishop and a prince;
No pastor sure, with heart so pure,
These seventeen hundred years.
May's-Buildings, April 4.

ON Mrs. Poore, Relick of Capt. Poore,
Plymouth.

T HE nymph that with riches abounds,
The breast of each shepherd alarms;
The proverb says " ten thousand pounds,
Is sure to have ten thousand charms.
When beauty or titles e'en fails,
'Tis gold can a lover procure;
Yet strange! not a nymph that here dwells,
But wishes herself to be Poore.
Plymouth, March, 1764. LYSANDER

R E B U S.

T HE two initial characters
That represent the king,
With beasts that are great mimickers
Of us in every thing;
If rightly joined, a fruit will give,
That pleasant is and sweet,
Which is as true as sure we live;
And hope of it to eat.
To you, fair readers, then do I
Thia rebus now submit,
In hopes that some, with liberty,
Will quickly answer it.

W. A.

Relation of what pass'd at the late General Court of the East-India Company. (See our last p. 215, 216.)

ON Tuesday, May 1, was held a general court of the East-India company at Merchant-Taylor's Hall, in Threadneedle-street; at which there were many debates, which were carried on with great coolness and deliberation; and the court broke up with a resolution, that the following question should be determined by ballot at a general court to be held on the 3d instant morning; namely,

"That it be recommended, and that the court of directors be empowered to agree with Lord Clive for the payment of his Jaghir for the space of ten years; provided his lordship shall so long live, and the company shall be in actual possession of the lands over which it issues, and the revenues thereof during that period of time."

This question was occasioned by a letter from Lord Clive, of which the following is an extract:

"I need not repeat the nature of my intentions to the Jagheer: The revolution in favour of Meer Jaffir, and the instructions have sent to my attorneys, in consequence of your stopping it, will, I make not the least doubt, be the means of having it confirmed.

me in the strongest manner that the customs of India will admit, and the laws of England require. But as there would be a very great impropriety in any going abroad in the company's service, with a law suit of this consequence depending between us, allow me to suggest to you the expediency of referring the matter to a general court of the proprietors, with the proposal I now make, viz. That I shall give my jagheer for ten years, provided the company shall remain so long in possession of the lands, of which the jagheer is the quit-rent; and provided I should live so long. At the end of ten years, or at my death, if it should happen first, my right and title to the jagheer should cease; and, on my arrival in India, I shall use my utmost endeavours with the nabob to secure the reversion of it to the company. Should my death happen early in service, I submit to the consideration of the directors and proprietors, (but do not insist upon it) whether it cannot be continued by heirs for five years."

At this court all the papers and opinions were read, relative to the court of directors proceedings concerning Lord Clive's jaghire recalled for; and the contradicting opinions of the learned council in the law being read, a witty proprietor judiciously remarked, that there was matter enough to justify the court of directors in their allowing or refusing Lord Clive's jaghire; and also there was matter enough for the proprietors agreeing or not agreeing to his lordship's proposals.

After the debate relative to his lordship's proposal was ended, and many of the proprietors were gone, a motion was made, and carried by the court, that Mr. Johnstone (now said to be brother to governor Johnstone) should be restored to his place in the council at Calcutta.

Another motion was afterwards made, intended also to meet the general approbation of the proprietors, that for the future, all the company's servants in the East Indies should, upon pain of expulsion, receive no pay of the nabobs, or from any others, kind of gratuity or reward, without the concurrence or consent of the council, or of the court of directors of the East-India company.

The court on Friday the 4th, the number

in the close of the ballot, at Merchant

Hall, on the 3d, were declared. The

next were said to be following Lord Clive his jaghire.

In the court held, at the same hall, on

the 5th, a motion was made that

the thanks of the general court be given to

Major Adams, for his wife and prudent con-

sideration in saving the East-India company's set-

tlement from destruction; and that the court

be desired to apply to his majesty

for higher honours; that he may re-

main in Bengal; and that he be preferred to

command at the said place.

The last clause of this motion being strongly opposed, the question was put, whether it should be left out; and on the shew of hands it was declared, that there was a majority for leaving out the clause about preferring the major to be second in command at Bengal; whereupon a division was demanded, and on casting up the numbers there were,

For leaving out the clause, 310

Against it, 175 ~~175~~ 180

After this determination a resolution of the court of directors, taken the 1st inst. was read, viz. "That they would recommend Major Adams to the secretary at war, for his majesty to confer on him some higher post, that he may be continued at Bengal so long as the exigency of affairs shall require." Upon this resolution of the court of directors being read, a motion was made, and, after some debate, resolved in the affirmative, to this effect, "That the thanks of the general court be given to Major Adams for his wise and spirited conduct, in saving the East-India company's settlements in Bengal from imminent danger. And that their thanks be also given to the court of directors for their wise and prudent resolutions, for an humble application to his majesty, and the secretary at war, in behalf of Major Adams, as mentioned in their minutes the first inst. and that they be desired forthwith to carry their resolutions into execution.

Another motion was then made, and unanimously agreed to, to return the thanks of the court to Major Carnac, and the other gallant officers and troops, by whose courage and conduct the company's affairs were saved from imminent danger, under the conduct of Major Adams at Bengal.

After these resolutions were taken upon the motion of some of the proprietors, the several orders, proposals, and schemes, that had been laid before or agreed to by the court of directors, relating to the company's military establishment in the East-Indies, were read and taken into consideration.

Several debates then ensued; and one of the proprietors, in the beginning of his speech, happening to say, "that he had not now so high an opinion of a celebrated nobleman, as he once had;" his words seemed to disgust the majority of the company so highly, that there was an immediate cry of adjourn, adjourn; which being repeated, the question was put, and the court was declared to be adjourned. There was then so much confusion, that several gentlemen declared they did not hear the contra question once put.

It was by several persons remarked, that it appeared to them exceedingly unprecedented to adjourn any assembly, whilst a member thereof was speaking upon an interesting question.

At the general court, held on Thursday, the 17th, in consequence of the demand of

of nine proprietors, agreeably to charter. At the reason assigned for having another general court was, that the question for adjournment of the last court was not put agreeably to order, a motion was made by Mr. Dempster to this purport. "That to receive any motion for adjournment, while a member is speaking, or to put the question for adjournment, till every person has been heard on the subject, is illegal, arbitrary, and tending to defeat the intention of having general courts." Great debates ensued, and at length the previous question having been moved by Mr. Amyand, and put, "Whether a question on the above-mentioned motion should be put;" upon holding up of hands, the chairman could not determine which had the Majority. In consequence thereof a division was demanded, and the return made by the scrutineers was

For the previous question 371
Against ————— 288

85

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After this, draughts of the instruments, designed to prevent the servants of the company from receiving any gratuity without the approbation of the court of directors here, or the council abroad, were read. The following question, after many debates was put, "Whether the draughts of the instruments to be executed by the civil and military gentlemen in the company's service, as communicated to the general court, by the court of directors, are proper, and that they be forthwith prepared to be carried into execution;" and a ballot being demanded by nine proprietors present, the court was adjourned (at near twelve at night) to take the same between eleven in the forenoon and six in the evening, and to receive the report of the scrutineers at eight the same evening. From their report there appeared to be

For the question ————— 475 word —
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The speakers were,
Mr. Amyand Mr. Wood
Col. Barre Col. Coote
Mr. Dempster Col. Smith
Sir F. Gosling Governor Johnston
Lord Clive Mr. Rob. Vanfutter
Sir J. Hodges Mr. Dunning
Lord Elbank Mr. Recorder
Mr. Salvadore Col. Southby
Mr. Calcraft Sir Edward Turner
Mr. Stuart Sec. &c. &c.
Mr. Ramsay

Note to several Correspondents.

PROSAICAL.] Mr. Hud. This letter piece is received; but his diagram is incorrect, wanting a reference.

T. B.'s tale is too indelicately related to inserted; but we will lay it before some our medical friends, and their advice shall inserted as soon as procured.

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THE

Monthly Chronologer.

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order introduced the Lord Clive (a gentle-
man daily waiter carrying the sword of
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symbol of the order, from the gentleman usher,
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it to the sovereign who put the ribbon
round Clive's right shoulder, he still kneel-
ing. His lordship had the honour of kiss-
ing his majesty's hand; which done he rose
and withdrew.

The ceremony was performed in his ma-
jesty's robes, several of the great officers of
state attending.

The Prince of Aversperg had a private au-
thorisation of his majesty, to notify, from his im-
perial embassy, the coronation of the king of
Siam.

London was visited by a foreign sailor
at the Greenland-dock, and soon after expired.
He made his escape.

SUNDAY, 29. Atten-
tion to the
Alburnham from Bengal, and the
from Fort St. George, arrived off
1764.

Cowes. On board of which came passengers
(amongst many others) Mrs. Vanbratt, go-
vernor Piggott, Mr. Dupre, &c. The Plas-
sey left Madras the 25th of November, and
the Alburnham left Bengal the 4th of Oc-
tober: They both left St. Helena the 7th of
March.—By the Plassey, we learn the fol-
lowing melancholy account of the damage
done in Madras Roads, the 21st of October,
1763, viz.

Ship Union, Reynolds, run ashore, and
beat to pieces;—Fazala, Hawke, Lawson,
cut away masts, and founder'd;—Snow sea-
boat, Gibson, Ketch Tryal, Gilchrist, and
Snow Speedwell, Moote, run ashore, and
beat to pieces; Snow Calcutta, Watson,
foundered.

The Norfolk, Admiral Cornish; the Amer-
ica, Capt. Pitchford; and the Weymouth,
Capt. Collins, put to sea the 20th, and re-
turned the 21st dismasted, with much water
in their holds;—The Royal Charlotte, Capt.
Tingle, of 400 tons, a country ship, put to
sea with the men of war, and returned with
the loss of her fore and main masts;—Admiral Cornish, the Captains Pitchford and Col-
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tains, except Captain Tracey; and upwards
of thirty paddy boats founder'd or drove
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MONDAY

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the Calcutta, and both sunk together;—Snow
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MONDAY

MONDAY, 30.

His majesty reviewed Howard's and Merdaunt's dragoons, in Hyde-park.

FRIDAY, MAY 4.

Came on, before Lord Chief Justice Pratt, in the court of Common Pleas, Guildhall, an action brought by Mr Arthur Beardmore against Mr. Nathaniel Carrington, and three others of his majesty's messengers, for forcibly entering into Mr. Beardmore's house, and rumaging and taking away many of his papers, and for falsely imprisoning his person six days and an half, in the house of Mr. Blackmore one of the said messengers; when, after a trial of seven hours, his lordship summed up the evidence in a genteel charge, and then the jury went out, who, after staying about three quarters of an hour, brought in their verdict against the defendants for ONE THOUSAND POUNDS DAMAGES. Upon the determination of the jury, there was an universal shout from a considerable number of spectators. The council for the defendants were, the attorney and solicitor general, Mr. Serjeants Davey and Naires, and Mr. Wallis: and for the plaintiff, were, Mr. Serjeant Glyn, the Recorder of London, Mr. Stow, Mr. Dunning, and Mr. Gardner.

SATURDAY, 5.

Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, when John Ives, Rich. Gray, John Fairbrother, Day Overton, for burglaries; Joe Redmond, John Learing, George Knight, and James Boylan, and William Turner (who died in Newgate) for highway and foot-pat robberies; William Smith for stealing a cow; John Dixon for returning from transportation; and Michael Sampson, for forgery, received sentence of death. The last mentioned is a youth of about twenty, of a good family, and bred to the sea-service. He made an affecting speech to the court, and hoped for mercy, particularly as, by his activity, the lives of two hundred persons, the vessel and cargo of the Lively packet boat, bound from Parkgate to Dublin, in a dreadful storm last winter, were preserved. Thirty-four were sentenced to transportation for seven years, three for fourteen, one to be publicly, and seven privately whipped, and one was burnt in the hand. The four persons, for the riot at the Tripoline Ambassador's (see p. 108.) were acquitted.

Was held a meeting of the commissioners of the Surrey and Sussex turnpike roads at Croydon, when their loss by a late treasurer of the Godstone division was taken into consideration. The Reverend Mr. Kidgell, the famous author of the narrative of the *Essay on Women*, had been treasurer, but has lately disappeared with a balance in his hand of upwards of 200*l.* It appeared, however, that he had given a bill of sale to the clerk of the roads; in consequence of

which, it is said, the commissioners will cover ten shillings in the pound. An inn-keeper of Ryegate attended, and proved that he had bought of Mr. Kidgell some cyder which not having received, and being taken into the bill of sale, the commissioners ordered the amount of it to be given him.

MONDAY, 7.

His majesty reviewed Gen. Jeffreys's regiment of foot, in Hyde-Park.

Mr. Chambers, a rope-maker, of Ratcliff highway, was murdered by John Turner, a shoe-maker, by stabbing him in three places with a knife. It is supposed this unhappy affair was produced by jealousy.

THURSDAY, 10.

At the rehearsal and feast of the Sons of the clergy, 9*l*. 7*s.* 3*d.* was collected for the charity.

SATURDAY, 12.

The footmen attending at Ranelagh had a riot and assaulted several gentlemen who had declared against giving Vauxhall. Four of them were secured and dealt with according to law. Some nights after, as great a disturbance arose from the drunkenness of peace officers who were stationed to protect the company, but quarreled amongst themselves and committed many disorders.

WEDNESDAY, 16.

One hundred pounds, eighteen shillings and 3*d.* was collected at the anniversary and sermon for the benefit of the Asylum.

THURSDAY, 17.

The earl and countess of Northumberland arrived from Ireland. Soon after they waited on their majesties and were most graciously received.

Was held the anniversary feast of the Royal London Lying-in hospital.

SATURDAY, 19.

Was held the anniversary meeting of the Stepney Society.

TUESDAY, 21.

The lord mayor nominated the following gentlemen as fit and proper persons to the office of sheriff of this city, &c. J. Harding, Esq; Clothworker; J. E. Esq; distiller; John Lane, Esq; G. John March, Esq; skinner; Charles Wicq, Esq; distiller; Robert Proctor, fishmonger; Richard Chiswell, Esq; James Carter, Esq; mason; Thomas Farmer, Esq; coach and coach-harnells-man.

The place of one of the fifteen coal-ers has been sold for 9*l*. 10*s.* to Samuel well, Esq; and the place of one of the bitters of Wood-street compter for 25*l.* to Mr. John Edison.

Came on, at Westminster Hall, the trial of Philip Carteret Webb, Esq; on an indictment for perjury, when the jury, after drawing for about an hour, brought in a verdict of *not guilty*.

There has been collected in England

the brief issued for the benefit of the college of Philadelphia and New-York, exclusive of considerable private benefactions, and though there are several briefs yet out-standing, no less than nine thousand and six hundred pounds sterling.

A proclamation of a pardon from the king, with a reward of 30 l. from Lord Peterborough, has appeared, to the discoverer of the villain who lately broke the statues, &c. in his lordship's garden, at Parson's Green. Alexander Dunn (See p. 107) is sent to private mad-houle.

Sentence of a court martial held at the Horse Guards on the 24th of April, 1764, for the trial of Lieut. Colonel Thomas Oswald, on complaint preferred against him by Mr. Daniel Andrews, formerly a lieut. in the same regiment. "The court, upon due consideration, is of opinion, that the charge complained exhibited by Mr. Daniel Andrews, against Lieut. Colonel Thomas Oswald, is not proved in any particular; that the contrary, the whole thereof appears to be groundless, vexatious, and scandalous; the court doth therefore honourably acquit the said Lieutenant Colonel Oswald of the same, and of every part thereof."

Summons of a General Court-Martial, held at the Horse-Guards on Saturday the 14th of April, 1764, for the Tryal of the Hon. Major-General Robert Monckton, late Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces at the Reduction of the Island of Martinique, on complaint preferred against him by Colin Campbell, Esq; heretofore Major Commander of the late 100th Regiment of Foot.

THE court is of opinion, that the charge and complaint of Colin Campbell, Esq; against Major-General Monckton, is altogether unsupported by facts, and in some points expressly contradicted by the complainant's own witness; and therefore most honourably acquits the said Major-General Monckton of the same, and of every part thereof; and is further of opinion, that the said charge and complaint is groundless, malicious and illiberal in the highest degree, and tends not only to injure the said major-general's character, but to hurt the service in general, as it must greatly affect all those who may have the honour of serving a body of his majesty's troops, who reflects that his character and reputation are liable to be thus publickly attacked by a person, who has been dismissed his service with ignominy.

Likewise the opinion of this court that complainant Colin Campbell, Esq; has, by malice, imposed upon his majesty's service, in order to obtain a court-martial of a noble lord to the island of St. Vincent, after a solemn hearing, which

took up three days, before the privy council has been adjudged invalid, for this, among other reasons, that the first and most essential conditions of the grant were never complied with by his lordship's noble ancestor, (the duke of Montague) who instead of landing there, clearing a certain quantity of land, and placing thereon, a certain number of white people never, so much as attempted to land, after miscarrying at St. Lucia. It is in consequence of this determination, that St. Vincent is mentioned with the other islands in the late proclamation for the sale of our West-India conquests.

By a general account that is published of the receipts and disbursements of the Magdalene charity, it appears that since the opening of that house on the 10th of August, 1758, to the 22d of March, 1764, five hundred and eighty-three women have been admitted; of whom there have been

Reconciled to, and received by their friends.

Placed in services in reputable families

and to trades

Proved lunatics, and afflicted with incurable fits

Died

Uneasy under restraint and at their own desire discharged

Never returned from hospitals, to which they were sent to be cured

For faults and irregularities discharged

Now in the house

Fifteen women who were discharged the house are since well married.

And many who were dismissed, from uneasiness under restraint, by their own desire, and for small faults, have, rather than return to their former ev. I course of life, gone into industrious and honest employments, and are likely to live with reputation in the world.

A piece of plate has been presented to Benjamin Heath, Esq; town-clerk of the city of Exeter, with the following inscription:

The GIFT
Of the Gentlemen

Of the county of Devon,

To BENJAMIN HEATH, Esq;

In grateful acknowledgment

Of his strenuous endeavours

To rescue them from

The oppression

Of the Cyder Act;

Endeavours exerted

With the utmost honour to himself;

But unhappily (through the magick

Of superior influence,

Proof even against declared conviction,

And through the infidelity

Of pretended patriots and false friends

As yet without that success

Which was due to the force

The public thanks of the town of Boston in New England, have been given to the Rev. Mr. George Whitfield, for his care in collecting a considerable sum of money in Great Britain for the sufferers by the great fire at Boston in the year 1760.

The duke of York has visited Leghorn, Lucca, Pisa, and Rome, at all which places he was treated with every honour and mark of attention that could be shewn him, particularly at the last city, where the pope and nobility strove to make his sojourn perfectly pleasurable. (See p. 14.)

The last Dutch East India ships, which arrived in Holland from Batavia, brought news from Calcutta, which give an account, that in March, 1653, a most violent earthquake happened at Moxudabath, which had reduced that place to ashes. And that on the 1st of April following there was such a violent earthquake at Dehra or Decca, which caused the water in the river Ganges to rise twenty feet above its common course, agitated it in the same way as it is at grand full moon: Upwards of 300 vessels with provisions, and a great number of people's lives, were lost; but the most striking and dismal account was at Lockes, about two days journey from Decca, a town of land near 15 English miles in circumference, was swallowed up, and all the men and cattle on it were drowned.

On Thursday the 23d instant came on before the chief justice Pratt, and the rest of the judges of the court of Common Pleas at Lincolns-inn-hall, a hearing wherein the counsel for Mr. Beardmore were to shew why a new trial should not be granted in order to set aside the verdict given (as before) against four of his majesty's messengers, on account of excessive damages. The arguments of the Counsel on both sides ensued till very late; so that the court adjourned the hearing till the 20th, when Mr. Serjeant Glyn gave an answer to what had been alledged by the Counsel for the defendants, and all the Judges delivered their opinion, in which they were unanimous, that the damages were in no sort excessive, against the messengers, and therefore no new trial.

The bills of mortality &c. of as many considerable places in Europe, &c. &c. as they can procure from, will be inserted in our

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

DR. Stephens, an eminent physician, was married to Miss only daughter of the late bishop Ellis—
Tho. Lee Bennet, Esq; to Miss Horne
William Tolley, Esq; to Miss Nash
Lucy Knightley, Esq; member for Chichester, to Miss Dashwood—26. Rev.
Nichols, of the charter house, to Miss

Hyde—James Dormer, Esq; to Miss Meadowes—27. Tho. Bray, Esq; to Miss Angela Took—29. Rt. hon earl of Pomfret, to Miss Draycote.

May 15. Thomas Northmore, Esq; to Miss Osgood—21. Thomas Dundas, Esq; to Miss Fitzwilliams.

Lately. —— Milburn, Esq; to Lady Martha Harley—Law. Marsham, Esq; to Miss Brander—Rev. Dr. Lloyd, to Miss Grey—John Fullbrook, sen. Esq; aged 98, to Miss Hull, aged 22—Sir William Maxwell, bart. to Miss Stewart—Alexander Fraser, Esq; to Miss Jean Mensies—Sir Roderick McKensie, bart, to Miss Colquhoun—Tho. Parker, Esq; eldest son of the chief baron, to Miss Hawe—John Mawson, Esq; to Miss Anderton—Joseph Henry, Esq; to Lady Cath. Rawdon—John Crewe, Esq; to Miss Fawkeener—Lord Rosebery, to Miss Ward.

April 7. Lady Gibbons, was delivered of a son—Lady Legard, of a son—Lady Graham of a son and heir—27. Lady of Christopher Whicheote, Esq; of a daughter.

May 20. Lady of Felix Calvert, Esq; of a son—Lady of the hon. Mr. Roper, of a son and heir.

Lately. Lady Dolben, of a daughter—Lady of the dean of Lincoln, of a son—Countess of Plymouth, of a son—Lady of Thos. Giffard, Esq; of a son and heir.

May 24. **M**rs. Griffiths, wife of Mr. Griffiths, late an eminent bookseller—27. Joseph Grove, of Richmond, Surrey, Esq; author of several books—30. Rev. Mr. Durant, rector of Hagley and of Frankley, in Worcestershire, Feb.—33. Dr. Joseph Letherland, one of the queen's physicians—Richard Seward, Esq; an East-India director.

April 3. Major Gen. Barrington—22. Maximilian Western, Esq; lately an East-India director—14. Mr. Mann, an eminent woollen-draper in the Strand—16. Lieut. Gen. Cuming, in the Dutch service—12. Mrs. Whitbread, wife of Mr. Whitbread, the brewer—Rev. Dr. Cobden, archdeacon of London, &c. &c. &c.—21. Right Hon. Warden Flood, chief justice of the King's Bench in Ireland—Mr. Duick, of Clerkenwell-Green, a great manufacturer of quills—Rev. Dr. Allen, archdeacon of Middlesex, &c. &c. &c.

May 5. Lord Woodhall, a Senator of the college of justice, in Scotland—6. Rt. hon. Lord Viscount Powerscourt, of Ireland, succeeded by his brother, Hon. Rich. Wingfield, now viscount Powerscourt—22. Rt. Rev. Dr. Thos. Osbaldeston, lord bishop of London, &c. &c.—16. Mrs. Smithson, mother of the earl of Northumberland, aged 75.—3. Hon. Robert Dormer, brother of lord Dormer—20. Sir Edward Simp-

son, knt. dean of the arches, &c. &c. member for Dover.—27. Matthew Johnston, Esq; brother of the bishop of Worcester.

Lately. John Smith, Esq; naval officer of the conquered islands—Jacob Garret, Esq; a justice of peace of Surry and Kent—Peter Theobald, of South Carolina, Esq;—Mrs. Stanley, mother of Hans Stanley, Esq; and elder daughter of the late Sir Hans Sloan—Dr. Chotley, a physician—Relict, of Sir Francis Curzon, bart.—Benj. Clive, Esq; a capt. in the navy—Lady of Roger Drake Esq;—Gao. Rose Esq; deputy governor of Guernsey—Joseph Brewood, Esq; in the com. of the peace for Essex—Sam. Berkley, Esq; a bENCHER of Grays-Inn—Christo. her Jernegan, Esq;—Edward Neave, Esq; at a th—Hon. Mrs. Nevil, brother of the late Lord Abergavenny—Dugal Stewart, of Appine, Esq;—Mr. George King, a cashier of the bank—Mr. Stephen Gardes, an eminent stock broker—Rt. Hon. Charles, earl of Traquair, succeeded by his brother Hon. John Stewart, now earl of Traquair—Lady Anne Moseley—Lady Viscountess Folkestone—Lady of Matthew Ridley, Esq; member for Newcastle—Major. Gen. Parsons, aged 90—Mr. Thornhill, a Russia merchant—Benj. Mendes Da Costa, Esq; a learned jew merchant who gave 30000l. per ann. in charity—Mr. John Burr, proctor in Doctors Commons—Mrs. Craefteyn, worth 150000l. (See our vol. for 1755, p. 91.) Mrs. Cath. Lowther, daughter of the late Sir Wm. of Marske, in Yorkshire—James Brodrick Esq; an eminent merchant—Hon. Mills Thynne, daughter of Lord Weymouth—Mrs. Carr, mother of lady Glynn—Dan. Bayley, of Manchester, Esq; Mrs. Edwards of Tooting aged 108—Faith Ginger, of Wingrave, Bucks, aged 108.—John Rogers, a Chelsea peach-set, aged 103—Robert Maber, of Frampton, in Dorsetshire, aged 104—Mrs. Taylor, of Piccadilly, aged 103—Mr. Brett, of Mallow, in Ireland, aged 105—Margaret Cooper, of Deskie, in Scotland, aged 105—Erasmus Owen, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Pembrokeshire—William Grant, Esq; a land of selion in Scotland—Mr. Henry Pujol, a young Richardon purfifient at arms.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

ST James's, May 22. The bishop of Peterborough, was translated to the See of London, vacant by the death of bishop Osbaldeston.

FROM the rest of the Papers,

Rev. Mr. Foley, was presented to the rectory of Holte, in Worcestershire—Mr. Parcock, to the rectory of Clutton, Bucks—Mr. Warren, to the rectory of Tarbolton in Norfolk—William Pinckney M. A. to the subrectory of St. Paul's—Mr. Hulman to the rectory of St. Gregory, &c. Old Fish Street—Mr. Waring to a minor canonry of

St. Paul's—Mr. Seagrave, to the rectory of Beverton, in Yorkshire—Mr. Buckle, to the rectory of Ship Meadow, Suffolk—Mr. Hall to the rectory of Carleton-Colville, Suffolk—Mr. Annesley, to the living of Chewton Mendip, in Somersetshire—Mr. Eyre, to the vicarage, of Padbury, Bucks—Mr. Smith, to the vicarage of Evelyn, in Hampshire—Mr. Gibbon, to the vicarage of High Ester, Essex—Mr. Wight to the vicarage of Wilsdon, Middlesex—Mr. Vincent, to the vicarage of Kanton, in Devonshire—Dr. Jortin, to the archdeaconry of London—Mr. Berkeley, to the rectory of Acton, Middlesex and Bray in Berkshire—Mr. Simpkinson, to the vicarage of Lushby, Wilts—Mr. Braithwaite, to the livings of Astwick and Arlesy, in Bedfordshire—Dr. Mayo, to the rectory of Middleton Cheney, in Northamptonshire—Mr. Davey, to the rectory of Topcroft, in Norfolk—Mr. Hume, to a prebend of St. Paul's—Mr. Smith, to the rectory of Oberton Sands, in Rutlandshire—Mr. Downer to the vicarage of Riperley, in Yorkshire—Mr. Thominson, to the living of Clay next, the sea, in Norfolk—Mr. Kerrik to a prebend of Salisbury—Mr. Jones, to the rectory of Naunton, in Gloucestershire—Dr. Francis is appointed chaplain of Chelsea hospital—Mr. Matthew, was elected a lecturer of St. Martin's in the fields—Mr. Smith, lecturer of Grantham, in Lincolnshire—Mr. Henley, lecturer of St. Mary Magdalene and St. Gregory's, London.

A dispensation passed the seals to enable the Rev. Paul George Snow, M. A. to hold the rectory of Stanton Wevell, in Leicestershire, with the rectory of Kelpsham, in Rutlandshire—Dr. Burdett, to hold the rectory of Worth, in Sussex, with the rectories of the Holy Trinity, &c. in Surry—Mr. Francis Worley, to hold the rectory of Gatcombe in the isle of Wight, with the rectory of Chale, in Hampshire—Mr. Warren, to hold the rectory of Bipple, in Worcestershire, with the rectory of Kinwarton, in Warwickshire—Dr. Davis, to hold the rectory of Peckham, in Kent, with the rectory of Hanley, in Sussex.

PROMOTIONS CIVIL and MILITARY.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, March 31. Robert Melville, Esq; is appointed governor of the isles of Granada, the Grenadines, Dominica, St. Vincent and Tabago.—Hugh Palliser, Esq; governor of Newfoundland &c. &c. &c.

Whitehall, Apr. 3. Philip Stanhope Esq; is appointed envoy extraordinary to the court of Dresden, and William Gordon Esq; minister at Ratisbon.

St. James's, April 20. George James Bruce, Esq; is appointed governor of the Bermudas islands.

Whiteh-

Whitehall, April 28. Basil Cochrane, Esq; is appointed a commissioner of the customs, in Scotland—Tho. Lockhart, Esq; a commissioner of excise, in Scotland.

St. James's, May 19. Rt. Hon. Robert, Lord Henley, chancellor of Great Britain is created an earl by the style, &c. of earl of Huntingdon, in Hampshire—William Young Alexander Grueme, John Hunt, Robert Stewart, and Robert Wynne, Esq; are appointed commissioners for the sale of lands in the island of Grenada, &c. &c. &c.

From the rest of the Papers.

Jessiah Dylon, Esq; is appointed a lord of the plantations—Hon. Charles Sloane (Esq;), surveyor of the King's gardens and parks—Richard Vernon, Esq; Comptroller of the board of Green cloth—Serjeant Burland, high serjeant, and Mr. Clayton King's counsellor—Dr. Pringle physician in ordinary, Dr. Whiston and Dr. Baker, physician, to the Queen—Joseph McIlh, Esq; is elected governor of the merchants adventurers, at Hamble—Thomas Taylor, Esq; recorder of Exeter, in Devonshire—Dr. Brook, physician to St. Luke's hospital—Lord Clive is made a major general in the East-Indies army—and colonel Morris a brigadier general—Genl. Grame, Esq; colonel of the 49th, and Hindostan of the 41st—and major Genl. Stanwix of the 8th regiment of foot—Genl. of Pembroke to be col. of the first regiment of dragoons, late Conway's—Captain Edward Murray of the 23d, George Dalrymple of the 37th, and Major Dalrymple, of the 14th, regiments of foot—Fred. Everard, major of the first troop of horse-musick-guards, and Edward Griffith, Esq; of the 4th regiment of dragoons—Genl. Belvidere, muster-master general in the army.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

PETERSBURGH, April 24. Her imperial majesty has raised the privy counsellor to the rank of one of the knights of the order of St. Andrew, the capes of which were adorned with diamonds to the value of 20,000 rubles. The two others, Counts Orloff, received the same present of 20,000 rubles each. On the 15th the treaty of union with Prussia was signed, by which the high contracting powers ceded each other's dominions; the King of the republic of Poland, as to their right of a prince-Priest; and the legal heirs in succession in the dutchy of Courland to the heirs male of the Duke de Biron.

Breslau, May 7. Our apprehensions are allayed. By the great industry and address of the prince primate, the crown general and other nobles of the first distinction, it has been actually opened this day at Breslau with absolute tranquility, but

without any mischief, and the Marshal's staff put into the hands of prince Adam Czartoriski, general of Podolia, knight of the Russian order of St. Andrew, only son to the prince palatine of Russia, son-in-law to Count Fleming, grand treasurer of Lithuania, grand son-in-law to prince Czartoriski high chancellor of Lithuania, and cousin german to Count Poniatowski, who limited the next meeting of the diet to the day after tomorrow, as to-morrow is the feast day of St. Stanislaus, the name day of Count Poniatowski. It is allowed that our safety and quiet was chiefly due to the manner in which the Russian troops were posted, and to the very exact discipline they maintained, by which those who came with an intention to disturb the public peace were kept in awe.

Magdeburgh, April 24. The king is indefatigable in his attention to the welfare of his subjects. A new regulation is made concerning the schools, which is esteemed a master-piece. The strict observation of the sabbath is renewed, whereby working, diversion in carriages, or on the water, and frequenting public-houses on Sundays and holidays, are forbidden under the severest penalties. The justices of the peace are once a month to give an account of the behaviour of the inhabitants, to be signed by the minister of the place, which is to be transmitted to the chamber of war and domains, who are to lay it before the king.

Berlin, May 5. Achmet Effendi, the Turk-kish internonce, set out from hence on the 2d instant. He was escorted by a Squadron of Husars to Frankfort upon the Oder, which will be relieved by another at Glogau and Breslau, and so on to the frontier of Poland.

Berlin, May 7. There is just arrived here a courier from Petersburg, by whom we were assured, that the treaty which had been a long time on the tapis between the king and that court, was signed the 13th ult. but the particulars will not be made publick before the exchange of the ratifications.

Hamburgh, May 11. It is asserted in one of the gazettes of Gotha, that the affairs of the late Count Bruhl having been examined into, and it appearing that he was indebted to the electorate of Saxony to the amount of 5 millions of crowns, the court of Dresden has laid claim to the sums which that minister had deposited in the banks of London and Amsterdam; but that the regency of Amsterdam have refused to admit the claim. Nothing is said of the answer from the bank of London.

This article seems to be in part confirmed by the following:

Dresden, April 25. The Staroste Count Bruhl has given up the command of the regiment of grenadier guards to the Count de Sohns, who resigned it last year in favour of the count. Count Charles Bruhl has ceded to Count de Baudis the command of the regiment of carabine guards, and Gen. Baron

de Renard has obtained the regiment of dragoons commanded by Count Maurice Bruhl.

From Vienna we have advice, that on Easter-Munday the emperor and the king of the Romans returned thither from the election at Frankfort, upon which occasion there were great rejoicings both at court and in the city for that and the two following days; and on Sunday the 6th instant, his imperial majesty instituted, with great solemnity, a new order, called the order of St. Stephen, which is to consist of twenty grandes croix, thirty commandeurs, and one hundred chevaliers: Designed, we may suppose, as all such institutions are, for those that have more money than wit.

Leyden, April 27. We have just received an account from Banda-Neira, one of the Molucca islands in the East-Indies, distant about twenty-five or thirty miles from Amboyna, that on the 1st of September, 1763, about five in the afternoon, they had a most violent shock of an earthquake, which lasted about four minutes, during which no one could keep on his feet; this shock was succeeded by several others the same evening, and in the night, during which the sea was much agitated, overflowed the country, and did vast damage.

The castle, government's house, magazine, &c. are rendered useless, and the church full of cracks. More than three quarters of the north part of the island is destroyed, and Neira is entirely ruined: no part has escaped without great damages. At the same time the volcano Papenberg threw out vast stones, &c. but what is extraordinary, only seven persons were killed. The inhabitants all live under tents; and the noises in the earth, like that of the firing of cannon keep them in continual fears of greater calamities. The above island has been subject to earthquakes.

Our late advices from France are full of anecdotes relating to the duchess of Pompadour, who died last month at Versailles vastly rich; as is generally supposed: The most remarkable is, that a short time before her death she wrote to her husband, begging to see him, and to be reconciled to him; to which he returned for answer, that he freely forgave her, but could not prevail on himself to come to court where he had once been forbidden to appear. This, if true, shews that he has more honour than avarice, a quality rarely to be met with in this age, even among people of rank and fortune.

Aranjuez, May 7. M^r. Laffi a colonel in this service, is appointed governor of New Orleans, and will probably be very soon sent thither.

The 3d instant Count Kaunitz and his brother arrived here to notify the election of the king of the Romans. Gen. Wall arrived the same day, and was received most graciously by his catholic majesty; and the

day after was invested with the order of St. Januarius.

Lisbon, April 17. The fleet from Rio Janeiro is arrived in the Tagus with five millions of crusadoes on board. We learn by this fleet, that the Spaniards have evacuated, and our troops have taken possession of Novo Colonia.

Genoa, April 14. The rebels of Corsica have laid siege to Bastia, and if no assistance be received from any foreign power, the place must inevitably change masters.

From the same city we are told, that about the beginning of last month, the scarcity of corn in Italy was so great, that even in many places of the republike's dominions, and in that city itself, wheat bore a price equal to 4*l.* sterling an English quarter; but large quantities had been lately imported both into that and several other cities of Italy, the dearth of that necessary commodity begins to abate, even at Naples and Rome, where the scarcity was most severely felt.

Venice, April 27. The last accounts received from Dalmatia, are favourable, the plague having ceased in all the suburbs of Spalatro, and in the districts of Clissa and Trau; and being now confined to the territory of Sign only, the republic has great expectations of the entire ceasing of that calamity.

Constantinople, March 24. The following memorial has been delivered to the foreign ministers here:

AMICABLE MEMORIAL.

"Notice has been lately given to the ambassadors our friends, That it was the intention of the sublime porte, that the ancient liberties of the Court of Poland should not be encroached upon by foreign courts; that the king of Poland, who is to be set up, should be elected and established in the person of a native, as by the concurrence of the republic of Poland: and that no foreigner should be made king. Yet advices received from divers places import, that there is room to think, that disturbances are raised in Poland in order to get a person set by force on the Polish throne, who is supported by certain powers. Though we are not quite perswaded of the reality of these advices, a memorial has been delivered to each of the ministers of Russia, Germany, and Prussia, importing, as the sublime porte takes it to be honourable to maintain and support the ancient liberties of the Poles; and as the same sublime porte does not cramp the election that ought to be made of a king in the person of a native of the country; the sublime porte therefore desires that the other powers will likewise do honour to the liberties of the Poles, and that they will not oppose the election of a king in the person of such Piast (native) as the Poles judge eligible. In consequence, this is given to the ambassadors our friends.